The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 429. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 17, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE TWO MIGHTY.

Written on the Death of Adams and Jefferson.

FORTUNATE SENEX.—*Virg.*

From tower to tower, over all the land,
The evening bell is tolling.
The hallmost flag is heavily fanned,
And the muffled drum is rolling.

Hark! the minute gun speaks loud and free,
And then rests awhile from its railing;
Whatever tells of mortality
Is always sad and appalling.

But this is more than a common knell,
And should make us more solemn hearted,
For its deep and pulsive warnings tell
Of a mighty twain departed.

Our Eagle wheels from the South to the North,
And sorrowing droops his pinions,
For the aigest soul of our own has gone forth,
And the pride of "the Ancient Dominion."

Yes, he,—the illustrious spirit—who first
Uplifted the torch to the Nations,
And avowed that the chain of the tyrant was burst
In the proudest of Declarations.

Praise to them both, for their counsel and zeal,
In the perilous time of terror,
When one might have ruined the common weal
By a single unguarded error.

Late lost and deplored, they have gone to their rest,
To enjoy their well earned wages,
With the kindred host of the wisest and best
Of the old Legislators and Sages.

Ten lustres had passed since the very day
When our pile of state was founded,—
And they breathed their exulting spirits away,
With the grateful sons surrounded.

From the thraldom of care they yearned to be free,
For they felt that this life was a burden,—
They sprung from a temporal jubilee,
To reap their immortal guerdon.

Their dying thoughts returned to their home,
To the scenes of their early devotion;—
And they perished with glory,—they died overcome
By the strength of their own emotion.

Like the setting sun, they sank to sleep,
Its splendour suspends our sorrow,
But the dews of a long dark night will weep,
For the dawn of as bright a morrow.

Companions in youth, they together began
Their career so high and prized,
Their course was alike, and their end as one,
And in death they were not divided.

Oh! who dare deny, that has heard of our land,
Whether friends to Columbia or foemen,
This sign of a Providential hand,
Or refuse to repeat the omen.

EASTERLING.

HUMAN NATURE.

Say what is man?—a paradox,
A worm, a god, a thing,
A symbol of Pandora's box,
A beggar and a king.

A contradiction—envy, pity,
Revenge and hate and love,
Dwell in that little world, his heart,
Yet all is full of Jove.

Would you the rich man's purse invade,
His favours win fearless?
Then be you in no need of aid,
Be poor as rich as gods.

The rich shun poverty's cheerless door,
As poverty were a witch;
The poor divide but with the poor,
The rich give to the rich.

I saw a man with fortune blest,
And he had many a friend
That every day his pride addressed
Full fearful to offend.

They vow'd eternal friendship, love
Forever, as them warm,
Which might on earth should ever move
In sunshine or in storm.

He fell—one dreamt that he had foes:
But might his friends endear,
To tell the tale of all his woes—
They had not time to hear.

He asked the favours he had given,
The curse of life and fall,
They turned, and pointing up to Heaven
Replied—"God for us all."

They sold his home, his bed and board,
And broke his heart—and why?
Because he could not now afford
The price of flattery.

They trifled with his spotless fame,
And all revelled him save
His benefactor, Death, who came
And gave him to the grave.

A rich man died—all eyes were dim—
The world was grand in mourn;
But none was seen to weep for him,
Few followed to his bourne.

I've seen the human bosom heave
With many a throb and throe,
O'er fiction's tales, nor yet relieve,
Nor weep for real woe.

I saw a man who had betray'd
An orphan's helpless heart,
Weep o'er The-tive pictures play'd
By imitative art.

MILFORD BARD.

SONG.

The wretch who toils beneath the line
To catch the diamond's sparkling ray,
May hear that bright gem from the mine
That frees him to the upper day.
His head is crown'd,
With garlands round,
Soft music wakes its melody—
'Mid tears he smiles,
Forgets his toils,
And lives redeemed from slavery.

But me, no ray of hope attends
To light the abyss of dark despair;
The jewel that my fate unbends,
Lies hid in deeper darkness there!
Nor wealth, nor fame,
Nor honour'd name,
My radiant morn of manhood greet,—
The slave of love,
Love's slave I rove,
And sigh, unchain'd, at beauty's feet.

E. A. McL.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MAHMOUD II.

Reigning Sultan of Turkey, and the Prospect of Affairs in the East.

Perhaps no period in the annals of ages has been destined to display such brilliant events, and strike such terror and astonishment to the sons of men, as that which is yet but partially unrolled. Even that in which the terrible Napoleon appeared may not compare, though after fifty hard fought battles he stood upon the Kremlin of the Czars, and looked down with triumph on subjugated Europe, and a long line of illustrious emperors and kings trembling at his foot Yea, though he overthrew thrones and gave away crowns with the profusive liberality of an Antony, yet the period is fast approaching which perhaps shall unroll to the world a splendid concatenation of events, which shall as far eclipse the brilliant exploits of Napoleon as the grandeur of his day of triumph outshone his setting sun of glory when it went down in darkness like a meteor of the night on the field of Waterloo.

The tocsin of alarm hath long since sounded, and the torch of war flames high in Europe, threatening, like the deadly Simoom of the desert, to scatter desolation to her utmost shores. The fair haired Russian is grappling in deadly struggle with the dark browed Turk, and England, France, and Austria, looking on with anxious solicitude for the result of the mighty struggle. No sooner shall the clarion sound the alarming intelligence that the strong hold of the Turk hath fallen, than the torch of war shall flame over all Europe, and millions be the sacrifice at the shrine of ambition. And even now, from the smoking ruins of Adrianople, flushed with conquest, the legions of Russia may be shouting on the walls of Constantinople—even now, at this hour, the same Byzantium which proved the tomb of the last expiring liberties of Greece, may now be destined to crush beneath its ruins the last gleam of glory of the brilliant race of Othman. The next blast that sweeps across the Atlantic from the East, may bear to our ears the last clash of the expiring struggle,—even at this moment, perhaps, mingling shouts are heard in the gardens of the grand seraglio, and the flag of Russia waves proudly on the summit of the Seven Towers.

It is written in the language of prophecy, that the four angels shall be loosed and shall destroy one third of mankind. And in the calculation of chronologers, it falls upon our age, and may we not conclude that, in the event of a war, and a difficulty of pacification, Turkey may go to swell the territories of England, France, Austria, and Russia, or, by unseen circumstances, Greece. But she will not fall without a struggle. Amid the brilliant assemblage of emperors and kings of Europe, stands conspicuous the illustrious Mahmoud the Second, Sultan of Turkey, whose soul never shrunk from the wrath of man, and whose knee never bowed but at the shrine of his Prophet and his God. He was not born to fear. Wrapped up in the gloomy grandeur of his own rich thoughts, he stands firm and unmoved as some gigantic statue, while the whirlwinds of war scatter tempests and ruin round him. Taught by his own faith in the doctrine of predestination, he holds himself ready to bend to the imperious will of fate, but not till the last lightnings of his power have sunk harmless at his enemy's feet, and the thunders of his vengeance have failed. There is not perhaps in the whole catalogue of Europe's despotic princes, an *individual in whose soul* is combined so great a degree of valor, the virtue of necessity, and true elevation of intellect, as is found in him to whom the eyes of the world are now turned. Born of a warrior race, he knows not how to fear, and, with a mammoth mind, great in the hour of danger and fruitful in resources, he not only bids defiance to the colossus of the North; but to the combined belligerent powers of Europe. Ruling a nation planted on the ruins of a once mighty empire, he has determined to defend it by the same valor which shed immortal renown on his illustrious ancestors. Nor lessened in the measure of his fame in having overcome the prejudices of his nation, and freed from a living tomb the female portion of his race.

Well may the regal sons of Europe stand aghast at the increasing thunders of the North. A mightier than Tamerlane thundering down from the snow hills of the Balkan with his legions like locusts, to scathe all nations. Well may the despots of Europe dread to see the Russian Czar plant his fearless foot on the throne of the Turkish Sultan. If once his power is planted there, where will the range of his conquest end? He will ascend the hills of Hungary and mark it on the map of Russia—the wheels of his mighty chariot of war will pass over Austria, and dominion will pass away like a dream—he will knock at the gates of Italy and France, and the distant throne of the Stuarts will echo the sound and tremble. The possession of Turkey by the Czar, may be the key to the conquest of all Europe, and not only Europe, but the English possessions in the East. The time perhaps is rapidly approaching when the stern command of the Autocrat shall be obeyed from the boundary of the Mediterranean to the shore of the Atlantic. The once splendid empires of ancient Greece and Rome shall then be swallowed up in the grand vortex of barbarian magnificence. Another Augustus shall then sway the world, and the grandeur of English pride and nationality go down like a sinking sun to the tomb of the Capulets, and the same grave which covered the dying power of Rome in England, extinguish the last gleam of her own glory and greatness. What a tremendous revolution even in conjecture! What a sublime trembling, tottering, and tumbling of thrones—what a grand display of mighty empires floating in fragments down the stream of oblivion would this wonderful Hegira produce. And could we be astonished at the result? All precedent cries out from the mausoleum of other ages in the negative. The Genius of empire as she lies crouched and groaning beneath the magnificent ruins of old Rome, cries out no! and echo proclaims it again from the towers of Troy, from the Acropolis of Athens, and from the walls of Carthage. Well then may England, France, and Austria, dread the destruction of the balance of power in Europe. Well may they shrink in terror from the voracious Eagle of the East. But amid all this dreadful equinoctial storm of war, there is one who stands aloof from fear, great in gloom as well as glory, and shrinks not though the hoards of the North approach in fire and desolation, determined to preserve, untarnished and unshackled, the dominion of his empire, or bury himself beneath her ruins. The gigantic soul of Mahmoud will never yield till the last foot-hold of Turkey shall slide from beneath his feet and Stamboul again become the burning sepulchre of legitimate sovereignty. But ere that shall have been, what rivers of blood shall have stained the silver sands of Marmora, and what thousands of spirits shall have ascended or gone down to the regions of gloom. Ere the incendiary's brand shall blaze in the towers of Byzantium—

A thousand hearts shall stream with gore,
A thousand heroes fall;
And many a widow's tears shall pour—
And from the war-crown'd wall,
A thousand sabres start and stream
With the blood of the brave and fair;
And the mail-lit brand shall leap from the hand
Of the dead to the living there.

And many a brave, in a mutual grave
With his foe, shall fall to rest;
With a mutual dart in each proud heart,
And agush from each red breast;
And none shall know the debt of wo
A thousand bosoms feel,
Ere the great Mahmoud to Russia proud,
With a humble heart shall kneel.

MILFORD BARD.

From the Token for 1830.

THE CAPTAIN'S LADY.

BY JAMES HALL.

After an absence of several years from my native city, I had lately the pleasure of paying it a visit; and having spent a few days with my friends, was about to bid adieu, once more, to the goodly and quiet streets of Philadelphia. The day had not yet dawned, and I stood trembling at the door of the stage office, muffled in a great coat, while the driver was securing my baggage. Every body slept, gentle and simple; for sleep is a gentle and simple thing. The watchmen slumbered; and the very lamps seemed to have caught the infectious drowsiness. I felt that I possessed at that moment a lordly pre-eminence among my fellow citizens; for they were all torpid, as dead to consciousness as swallows in the winter, or mummies in a catacomb. I alone had sense, knowledge, power, energy. The rest were all perdu—shut up, like the imprisoned genii, who were bottled away by Solomon, and cast into the sea. I could release them from durance in an instant; I could discharge either of them from imprisonment, or I could suffer the whole to remain spell-bound until the appointed time for their enlargement. Every thing slept; mayor, aldermen and councils, the civil and the military, learning, and beauty, and eloquence, porters, dogs, and drays, steam engines and patent machines, even the elements reposed.

If it had not been so cold, I could have moralized upon the death-like torpor that reigned over the city. As it was, I could not help admiring that wonderful regulation of nature, which thus periodically suspends the vital powers of a whole people. There is nothing so cheering as the bustle of a crowd, nothing more awful than its repose. When we behold the first, when we notice the vast aggregate of human life so variously occupied, so widely diffused, so powerful, and so buoyant, a sensation is produced like that with which we gaze at the ocean when agitated by a storm; a sense of the utter inadequateness of human power to still such a mass of troubled particles; but when sleep strews her poppies, it is like the pouring of oil upon the waves.

I had barely time to make this remark, when two figures rapidly approached—two of Solomon's genii escaped from duresse. Had not their outward forms been peaceable and worldly, I could have fancied them a pair of malignant spirits, coming to invite me to a meeting of conspirators, or a dance of witches. It was a gentleman, with a lady hanging on one arm, and a lantern on the other, so that, although he carried double, his burthens were both light. As soon as they reached the spot where I stood, the pedestrian raised his lantern to my face, and inspected it earnestly for a moment. I began to fear that he was a police officer, who, having picked up one candidate for the tread-mill, was seeking to find her a companion. It was an unjust suspicion; for the worthy man was only taking a lecture on physiognomy, and, being satisfied with the honesty of my lineaments, he said—"Pray friend would it suit you to take charge of a lady?"

What a question! Seldom have my nerves received so great a shock. Not that there was any thing alarming or disagreeable in the proposition; but the address was so sudden, the interrogatory so direct, the subject matter so unexpected! "Take charge of a lady," quoth he? I had been for years a candidate for this very honor. Never was there a more willing soul on the round world. I had always been ready to "take charge of a lady," but had never been happy enough to find one who was willing to place herself under my protection; and now, when I least expected it, came a fair volunteer, with the sanction of a parent, to throw herself, as it were, into my arms! I thought of the country where the pigs run about ready roasted, crying "Who'll eat me?" I thought too of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, and almost doubted whether I had not touched some talisman, whose virtues had called into my presence a substantial personification of one of my day dreams. But there was the man, of whose mortality there could be no mistake, and there was the lady's trunk—not an imaginary trunk, but a most copious and ponderous receptacle, ready to take its station socially beside my own. What a prize for a travelling bachelor! a lady ready booked, and bundled up, with her trunk packed and her passage paid! Alas! it is but for a season—after that, some happier wight will "take charge of the lady," and I may jog on in single loneliness.

These thoughts passed rapidly through my mind, during a pause in the man's speech, and before I could frame a reply, he continued;—'My daughter has just heard of the illness of her husband, captain Johnson, of the riflemen, and wishes to get to Baltimore to-day to join him.—The ice has stopped the steamboats, and she is obliged to go by land.'

I had the grace to recover from my fit of abstraction, so far as to say, in good time, that 'It would afford me pleasure to render any service in my power to Mrs. Johnson;' and I did so with great sincerity, for every chivalrous feeling of my bosom was enlisted in favour of a lady, young, sensitive, and no doubt beautiful, who was flying on the wings of love to the chamber of an afflicted husband. I felt proud of extending my protection to such a pattern of connubial tenderness, and offering my hand to the worthy personage, I added, 'I am obliged to you, Sir, for this mark of your confidence, and will endeavor to render Mrs. Johnson's journey safe, if not agreeable.'

A hearty 'thank you, I judged as much from your appearance,' was all the reply, and the stage being now ready, we stepped in, and drove off.

As the carriage rattled over the pavement, my thoughts naturally reverted to their charge. Ah! thought I, what a happy fellow is captain Johnson of the Rifle! What a prize has he drawn in the lottery of life! How charming it must be to have such a devoted wife! Here was I, a solitary bachelor, doomed perhaps to eternal celibacy. Cheerless indeed was my fate compared with his. Should I fall sick, there was no delicate female to fly to my bedside; no, I might die, before a ministering angel would come to me in such a shape. But, fortunate captain Johnson, no sooner is he placed on the sick list, by the regimental surgeon, than his amiable partner quits her paternal mansion, accepts the protection of a stranger, risks her neck in a stage-coach, and her health in the night air and flies to the relief of the invalid.

I wonder what is the matter with captain Johnson, continued I. Got the dengue perhaps, or perhaps the dyspepsia; they are both very fashionable complaints. Sickness is generally an unwelcome, and often an alarming visiter. It always brings the doctor with his long bill and loathsome drugs, and it sometimes opens the door to the doctor's successor in office, Death. But sickness, when it calls home an affectionate wife, when it proves her love and her courage, when its pangs are soothed by the tender and skilful assiduity of a loving and beloved friend, even sickness, under such circumstances, must be welcome to that happy man, captain Johnson of the Rifle!

Poor fellow! perhaps he is very sick—dying, for aught that we know. Then the lady will be a widow, and there will be a vacant captaincy in the rifle regiment. Strange, that I should never have heard of him before—I thought I knew all the officers. What kind of a man can he be? The rifle is a fine regiment. They were dashing fellows in the last war, chiefly from the West—all marksmen, who could cut off a squirrel's head, or pick out the pupil of a grenadier's eye. He was a backwoodsman, no doubt; six feet six, with red whiskers, and an eagle eye. His regimentals had caught the lady's fancy; the sex loves any thing in uniform, perhaps because they are very reverse of every thing that is uniform themselves. The lady did well to get into the rifle regiment; for she was evidently a sharp shooter, and could pick off an officer, when so disposed. What an eye she must have! A plague on captain Johnson!—What evil genius sent him poaching here? Why sport his gray and black, among the pretty young ladies of Philadelphia? Why could not the rifle officers enlist their wives elsewhere? Or, why if Philadelphia must be rifled of its beauty—why I had not been captain Johnson?

When a man begins to think upon a subject of which he knows nothing, there is no end of it; for his thoughts not having a plain road to travel, will shoot off into every bye path. Thus it was that my conjectures wandered from the captain to his lady, and from the lady to her father.—What an honest, confiding soul must he be, continued I, to myself, to place a daughter, so estimable, perhaps his only child, under the protection of an entire stranger. He is doubtless a physiognomist. I carry that best of all letters of introduction, a good appearance. Perhaps he is a phrenologist; but that cannot be for my bumps, be they good or evil, are all muffled up. After all, the worthy man might have made a woful mistake. For all that he knew, I might be a sharper or a senator, a plenipotentiary or a pickpocket. I might be Rowland Stevenson or Washington Irving—I might be Morgan or Sir Humphrey Davy, or the wandering Jew. I might be a vampyre or a ventriloquist. I might be Cooper, the novelist, for he is sometimes 'a travelling bachelor,' or I might be our other Cooper, for he is a regular occupant of the stage. I might be Captain Symmes going to the inside of the world, or Mr. Owen, going—according to circumstances. I might be Miss Wright—no, I could'nt be Miss Wright—nor if I was, would any body be guilty of such a solecism as to ask Miss Wright to take charge of a lady, for she believes that ladies can take charge of *themselves*. After all, how does her *father know that I am* not the President of the United States! What a mistake would that have been! How would the chief magistrate of twenty-four sovereign republics, have been startled by the question, "pray, friend, would it suit you to take charge of a lady?"

It is not to be supposed that I indulged in this soliloquy at the expense of politeness. Not at all; it was too soon to intrude on the sacredness of the lady's quiet. Besides, however voluminous these reflections may seem in the recital, but a few minutes were occupied in their production; for Perkins never made a steam generator half so potent as the human brain. But day began to break, and I thought it proper to break silence.

'It is a raw morning, madam,' said I.

'Very raw,' said she, and the conversation made a full stop.

'The roads appears to be rough,' said I, returning to the charge.

'Very rough' replied the lady—and another full stop.

'Have you ever travelled in a stage before?' I enquired.

'Yes, Sir.'

'But never so great a distance, perhaps?'

'No, never.'

Another dead halt.

I see how it is, thought I. The lady is a *blue*—she cannot talk of these common place matters, and is laughing in her sleeve at my simplicity. I must rise to a higher theme; and then, as the stage rolled off the Schuylkill bridge, I said, 'we have passed the Rubicon, and I hope we shall not, like the Roman conqueror, have cause to repent our temerity. The day promises to be fair, and the omens are all auspicious.

'What did you say about Mr. Rubicam?' inquires Mrs. Johnson.

I repeated; and the lady replied, Oh! yes, very, likely,' and then resumed her former taciturnity. Thinks I to myself, Captain Johnson, and his lady belong to the peace establishment. Well, if the lady does not choose to talk, politeness requires of me to be silent; and for the next hour not a word was spoken.

I had now obtained a glimpse of my fair companion's visage, and candor compels me to admit that it was not quite so beautiful as I had anticipated. Her complexion was less fair than I could have wished, her eye was not mild, her nose was not such as a statuary would have admired, and her lips were white and thin. I made these few observations with fear and trembling, for the lady repelled my inquiring glance with a look of defiance: a frown lowered upon her haughty brow, and I could almost fancy I saw a cockade growing to her bonnet, and a pair of whiskers bristling on her cheeks.—There, thought I, looked Captain Johnson of the Rifle—fortunate man! whose wife imbibing the pride and courage of a soldier, can punish with a look of scorn the glance of impertinent curiosity.

At breakfast her character was more fully developed. If her tongue had been out of commission before, it had now received orders for active service. She was convinced that nothing fit to eat could be had at the sign of the 'Black Horse,' and was shocked to find that the landlord was a Dutchman.

'What's your name,' said she to the landlady.

'Redheiffer, Ma'am.'

'Oh! dreadful! was it you that made the perpetual motion?'

'No, Ma'am.'

Then she sat down to the table and turned up her pretty nose at every thing that came within its cognizance. The butter was too strong, and the tea too weak; the bread was stale, and the bacon fresh; the rolls were heavy, and the lady's appetite light.

'Will you try an egg?' said I.

'I don't like eggs.'

'Allow me to help you to a wing of this fowl.'

'I can't say that I am partial to the wing.'

'A piece of the breast, then, Madam.'

'It is very tough, isn't it?'

'No, it seems quite tender.'

'It is done to rags I'm afraid.'

'Quite the reverse—the gravy follows the knife.'

'Oh! horrible! it is raw?'

'On the contrary, I think it is done to a turn; permit me to give you this piece.'

'I seldom eat fowls, except when cold.'

'Then, Madam, here is a nice cold pullet—let me give you a merry thought; nothing is better to travel on than a merry thought.'

'Thank you, I never touch meat at breakfast.'

And my merry thought flashed in the pan.

'Perhaps, Sir, your lady would like some chipped beef, or some———'

'This is not my lady, Mrs. Redheiffer,' interrupted I, fearing the appellation might be resented more directly from another quarter.

'Oh la! I beg pardon; but how could a body tell, you know—when a lady and gentleman travels together, you know (*'s so natural*—'

'Quite natural, Mrs. Redheiffer—,'

'May be, Ma'am, you'd fancy a bit of cheese, or a slice of apple-pie, or some pumpkin sauce, or a sausage, or—,'

I know not how the touchy gentlewoman would have taken all this; I do not mean all these good things, but the offer of them; for luckily before any reply could be made, the stage driver called us off with his horn. As I handed the lady into the stage, I ventured to take another peep, and fancied she looked vulgar; but how could I tell? Napoleon has said, there is but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous; and we all know that between very high fashion and vulgarity there is often less than a step. Good sense, grace, and true breeding, lie between. The lady occupied one of those extremes, I know not which; nor would it have been polite to inquire too closely, as that was a matter which more nearly concerned Captain Johnson, of the Rifle, who, no doubt, was excellently well qualified to judge of fashion and fine women.

By this time the lady had wearied off her former taciturnity, and grown loquacious. She talked incessantly, chiefly about herself and her '*Pa*.' *Her Pa* was a merchant—he was in the shingle and board line.'

Alas! I was in the *boredline* myself just then.

Gentle reader, I spare you the recital of all I suffered during that day. The lady's temper was none of the best, and travelling agreed with it but indifferently. When we stopped she was always in a fever to go; when going she fretted continually to stop. At meal time she had no appetite; at all other times she wanted to eat. As one of the drivers expressed it, she was in a *solid pet* the whole day. I had to alight a hundred times to pick up her handkerchief, or to look after her baggage; and a hundred times I wished her in the arms of Captain Johnson of the Rifle. I bore it all amazingly, however, and take to myself no small credit for having discharged my duty, without losing my patience or omitting any attention which politeness required. My companion would hardly seem to have deserved this; yet still she was a female, and I had no right to find fault with these little peculiarities of disposition, which I certainly did not admire. Besides, her husband was a captain in the army; and the wife of a gallant officer who serves his country by land or sea, has high claims upon the chivalry of her countryman.

At last we arrived at Baltimore, and I immediately called a hack, and desired to know where I should have the pleasure of setting down my fair companion.

'At the sign of the Anchor, —— street, Fell's Point,' was the reply.

Surprised at nothing, after all I had seen, I gave the order and stepped into the carriage—"Is any part of the Rifle regiment quartered on Fell's Point?" said I.

'I don't know,' replied the lady.

'Does not your husband belong to that regiment?'

'La! bless you, no; Captain Johnson isn't a soldier.'

'I have been under a mistake then. I understood that he was a captain in the Rifle.'

'The Rifleman, Sir; he is captain of the Rifleman, a sloop that runs from Baltimore to North Carolina, and brings tar, and turpentine, and such matters. That's the house,' continued she, 'and as I live, there's Mr. Johnson, up and well.'

The person pointed out was a low, stout built vulgar man, half intoxicated, with a glazed hat on his head, and a huge quid in his cheek.—'How are you, Polly?' said he, as he handed his wife out, and gave her a smack which might have been heard over the street. 'Who's that gentleman? eh! a messmate of yours?'

'That's the gentleman that took care of me on the road.'

'The supercargo, eh? come, Mister, light and take something to drink.'

I thanked the Captain, and ordered the carriage to drive off, fully determined, that, whatever other imprudence I might hereafter be guilty of, I would never again, if I could avoid it—'take charge of a lady.'

TRAVELS IN TURKEY.

Dr. MADDEN, in his recently published book of travels through TURKEY, &c. describes a scene in the slave-market, at CONSTANTINOPLE, at which he happened to be present:—"The poor Greek women were huddled together. I saw seven or eight in one cell, stretched on the floor, some dressed in the vestiges of former finery, some half naked; some of them were from Scio, others from Ipsara; they had nothing in common but despair! All of them looked pale and sickly; and all of them appeared to be pining after the homes they were never to see again, and the friends they were to meet no more! Sickness and sorrow had impaired their looks; but still they were spectres of beauty; and the melancholy stillness of their cells was sadly contrasted with the roars of merriment which proceeded from the dungeons of the negro women. No scene of human wretchedness can equal this; the girl who might have adorned her native village, whose innocence might have been the solace of an anxious mother, and whose beauty might have been the theme of many a tongue, was here subjected to the gaze of every licentious soldier, who chose to examine her features, or her form, on the pretence of being a buyer. I saw one poor girl of about fifteen, brought forth to exhibit her gait and figure to an old Turk; he twisted her elbows, he pulled her ankles, he felt her ears, examined her mouth, and then her neck; and all this while the slave merchant was extolling her shape and features, protesting she was only turned of thirteen, that she neither snored nor started in her sleep, and that, in every respect, she was warranted. I loitered about the bazaar till I saw this bargain brought to a conclusion; the girl was bought for two hundred and eighty dollars, about 55*l.* sterling. The separation of this young creature from her companions in wretchedness was a new scene of distress; she was as pale as death, and hardly seemed conscious of her situation, while all the other girls were weeping around her, and taking their last farewell. Her new master laughed at the sad parting, and pushed her before him to the outer gate; but there she stopped for a moment, and entreated permission to go back for the remnant of her Greek attire, which, I dare say, she prized more than any thing in the world, for probably it was all on earth that remained to her of what she brought from that home which she had left for ever. The old Muslem accompanied her back; and in a few minutes I saw her returning to the gate with a little bundle under her arm, trembling from head to foot, and weeping bitterly."

The traveller, having, in his medical capacity, visited some of the harems daily for several months, is confident of his ability to describe them accurately. He gives this picture of the domestic enjoyments of the TURK:—"He enters the harem at noonday, and at sunset, after the fatigue of sauntering from one *bazaar* to another, and from the public divan to the private chambers,—he performs his evening ablutions—one obsequious lady fetches a vial of rosewater to perfume his beard, another bears a looking-glass, with a mother of pearl handle, another carries an embroidered napkin; and supper is brought in by a host of slaves and servants; for in most harems the ordinary attendants have access to the women's apartment. The women stand before him while he eats, and when he finishes, a number of additional dishes are brought in for the ladies, whose breeding consists in eating with the finger and thumb only, and in not devouring indecorously the sweetmeats, of which they are exceedingly fond. When supper is removed, and the servants disappear, there are few harems where small bottles of rosoglio are not produced; and of this liqueur, I have seen the ladies take as many as three or four little glasses in the course of ten minutes. One of the female slaves generally presents the pipe on one knee; and sometimes one of the wives brings the coffee, and kisses the hand of her lord at the same time; this ceremony every wife goes through in the morning, none daring to set down in his presence but such as have the honour of being mothers: but, in the evening, there is very little etiquette, and very little truth in the assertion of Pouqueville, that 'the Turks retire to their harems without relaxing the least particle of their gravity.' The reverse of this statement is near the truth; the orgies of the evening, in most harems, are conducted with all the levity of licentiousness, and the gravity of the Moslems totally disappears; their roars of laughter are to be heard in the adjoining houses, and in my opinion, the gravity of the Turk during the day is only the exhaustion of his spirits from previous excitement. I have seen him reclining on the divans, smoking his long *chibouque*, one of his wives, and generally the favourite, shampooing his feet with her soft fingers, and performing this operation for hours together. This is accounted one of the greatest luxuries of the harem, and an opium eater assured me, the most delightful of his reveries was imagining himself shampooed by the dark eyed *houris* of Paradise."

Though the TURKISH opium eaters are by no means a new subject, there is some novelty in Dr. MADDEN'S account of them; he himself having, on one occasion, become one of a party. He says:—"The market of *Theriaki Thecchissy*, near the mosque of Solymania, is the place where the opium-eaters indulge in the use of this 'delicious poison.' The coffee-houses where the *Theriakis*, or opium-eaters, assemble, are situate in a large square; and on a bench outside the door they await the waned for reverie, which present to their glowing imaginations the forms of the celestial *houris*, and the enjoyments of their own paradise in all its voluptuousness. I had heard so many contradictory reports of the sensations produced by this drug, that I resolved to know the truth, and, accordingly, took my seat in the coffee house, with half a dozen *Theriakis*. Their gestures were frightful; those who were completely under the influence of the opium talked incoherently; their features were flushed, their eyes had an unnatural brilliancy, and the general expression of their countenances was horribly wild. The effect is usually produced in two hours, and lasts four or five: the dose varies from three grains to a drachm. I saw one old man take four pills, of six grains each, in the course of two hours; was told he had been using opium for five and twenty years; but this is a very rare example of an opium-eater passing thirty years of age, if he commence the practice early. The debility, both moral and physical, attendant on its excitement, is terrible; the appetite is soon destroyed, every fibre in the body trembles, the nerves of the neck become affected, and the muscles get rigid; several of these I have seen, in this place, at various times, who had wry necks and contracted fingers, but still they cannot abandon the custom; they are miserable till the hour arrives for taking their daily dose; and when its delightful influence begins, they are all fire and animation. Some of them compose excellent verses, and others address the bystanders in the most eloquent discourses, imagining themselves to be emperors, and to have all the harems in the world at their command. I commenced with one grain; in the course of an hour and a half it produced no perceptible effect, the coffee-house keeper was very anxious to give me an additional pill of two grains, but I was contented with half a one; and in another half hour, feeling nothing of the expected reverie, I took half a gram more, making in all two grains in the course of two hours. After two hours and a half from the first dose, I took two grains more and shortly after this dose, my spirits became sensibly excited: the pleasure of the sensation seemed to depend on a universal expansion of mind and matter. My faculties appeared enlarged: every thing I looked on seemed increased in volume; I had no longer the same pleasure when I closed my eyes which I had when they were open; it appeared to me as if it was only external objects, which were acted on by the imagination, and magnified into images of plea-

error in short, it was 'the faint exquisite music of a dream' in a waking moment. I made my way home as fast as possible, dreading at every step, that I should commit some extravagance. In walking, I was hardly sensible of my feet touching the ground; it seemed as if I slid along the street, impelled by some invisible agent, and that my blood was composed of some etherial fluid, which rendered my body lighter than air. I got to bed the moment I reached home. The most extraordinary visions of delight filled my brain all night. In the morning I arose, pale and dispirited; my head ached; my body was so debilitated that I was obliged to remain on the sofa all the day, dearly paying for my first essay at opium eating."

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

COMMUNICATION.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At a semi-annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Public Schools, held at the Franklin Institute on Monday evening, October 5, 1829, ROBERTS VAUX, Esq. President, took the chair, and *A. H. Richards*, was Secretary.

The following report from the Council was read and accepted:—

To the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools,

The Council respectfully reports: That since the last semi-annual communication, it has been regardful of the trust devolved upon it, by extending the correspondence—by acquiring and communicating information; and, as far as laid in its power, it has otherwise embraced every proper occasion to recommend the important objects of the Society to the notice of the people of this Commonwealth.

Many teachers of good moral character, and respectable abilities, have been instructed under its auspices in the knowledge of the monitorial system, and several of these, well qualified to discharge their duty, are employed in remote parts of the State, where education had before been too much neglected. The efficiency and economy of the Lancasterian method of tuition have gained the confidence and approbation of the inhabitants of the towns where it has been introduced, and there is every reason to believe that the schools already established will prove nurseries of other teachers, and thus the opportunities for bestowing education, with its attendant blessings, will be greatly multiplied in those parts.

Although the intention of the Society was originally confined to furnishing instructors on the monitorial plan, the Council has had applications from several places to supply individuals qualified to teach in the higher branches, and as it is anxious to render any service for the promotion of useful knowledge, it will cheerfully comply with future requests of this character. Teachers of the description mentioned, who may be disposed to establish themselves in Pennsylvania, are invited to submit their testimonials to any member of the Council.

The Council, in the course of its deliberations, has been induced to believe that much improvement might be made in school books, and that, if they could be afforded at more reasonable prices, the work of education would be thereby promoted. A committee has accordingly been appointed, to collect information on the subject of elementary treatises in the several departments of instruction, with a view to the adoption or preparation of suitable text books.

Notwithstanding the encouragement that has accompanied its labours, the Council deeply laments that the want of the means of education, and the consequent depressed condition of the youth in many districts of our otherwise favored state, should be so glaring, and yet so little heeded.

To excite and diffuse a spirit which shall conquer the difficulties that now interpose to prevent the spread of useful learning, is surely the dictate of patriotism and philanthropy; and the Council would earnestly invite the friends of elementary instruction to unite themselves to the Society which it represents; because an augmentation of numbers, with an increase of funds, would essentially facilitate the desirable and permanent results which it seeks.

Discerning men cannot fail to perceive in the circumstances of the period, new and powerful reasons for cultivating in the minds of the rising generation just views of their civil *rights* and *obligations*, as well as for imbuing their hearts with a solemn sense of the nature and magnitude of their *duties to the Almighty Creator and Rules of the world.*

The happiness and safety of our social compact depend upon the effectual inculcation of these christian lessons, and as *all* are interested in the results of this primary teaching, it is hoped that few, if any, will be indisposed to assist in the accomplishment of such universal good.

ROBERT VAUX,
G. TAYLOR,
G. W. SMITH,
GERARD RALSTON,
Committee of the Council.

Philadelphia, October 3d, 1829.

Whereupon on motion it was *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Council for the zeal which it has manifested in promoting the objects of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to such towns, and citizens, as are in correspondence with the council, for their efficient co-operation with that body in the cause of education.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout this commonwealth, to form societies for the establishment of a general system of education in Pennsylvania, that such societies when formed be invited to open a correspondence with the council of this society.

The society then proceeded to an election of officers for the current year, when the following named gentlemen were chosen:—

President,—Roberts Vaux.
Vice Presidents,—John Sergeant, John Wurts.
Corresponding Secretaries.
George M. Stroud, George W. Toland
Treasurer,—Joseph S. Grant.
Recording Secretary,—Augustus H. Richards.
Council,—The Officers, Ex-officio, and
Benj. W. Richards, George Taylor,
George M'Leod, James R. Eckard,
Edward Bettle, Charles Yarnall,
G. Emmerson, M. D. Gerard Ralston,
Samuel Norris, George W. Smith,
Mathew Carey, Walter R. Johnson
Jacob Lex, Job R. Tyson,
Wm. B. Davidson.

On motion Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and the editors of newspapers throughout the state be requested to insert them in their gazettes.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The general election in this State took place on Tuesday last. We give the result in this city and county. Those elected to the Common Council are Mess. Percival, Roberts, Donaldson, S. P. Wetherill, Troth, Walmsley, Jones, Johnson, Horner, Garhard, Graff, Keyser, Hart, Price, Rawle, Massey, Lippincott, Knouse, and J. P. Wetherill.

The first sixteen were on the *Federal*, the last three on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Massey on both.

The Working Men's ticket, in the city, averaged 860 votes.

	City.	County.	Total.
GOVERNOR.			
George Wolf	4059	7043	11102
Joseph Ritner	333	223	556
SHERIFF.			
George Rees	2391	3919	6220
Thomas Snyder	512	3520	4032
John White	1251	2513	3764
James Glentworth	1924	626	2550
Robert Brooke	994	653	1647
Daniel Sharp	1094	185	1279
CORONER.			
John Dennis	3693	3814	7507
Lewis Rush	3539	2029	5568
Thomas M. Souder	1388	2268	4656
John Dubois	865	2403	3268
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.			
Enion Williams	3825	5018	0843
Jacob Shearer	344	2920	3264
Edward Pennington	211	242	453
AUDITOR.			
Samuel Coates, jr.	3526	3671	7197
Daniel Snyder	1158	4072	5230

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSEMBLY.

Democratic Ticket.		*Federal Ticket.*	
D. S. Hassinger	2944	George Emlen	2957
John Lisle	2891	Abraham Miller	2738
S. B. Davis	2843	B. R. Morgan	2963
Henry Simpson	2783	Cad. Evans	2988
Freeman Scott	2676	Joseph S. Cohen	2766
J. H. Campbell	2763	Th. F. Leaming	2907
Thomas Kichler	2693	Th. W. Morris	2909

SELECT COUNCIL.

William Boyd	3712	John M. Scott	2930
Henry Horn	3636	Thos. Williams	2881
Wm. J. Duane	2914	Levi Garrett	2892
Joseph Burden	2817	Michael Fox	2846
Alexander Cook	2820	A. Cuthbert	2913

COMMON COUNCIL.

I. Wainright	2905	Joshua Percival	2950
Michael Baker	2906	Israel Roberts	3860
James Page	2896	Joseph Donaldson	3835
H. L. Coroell	2868	S. P. Wetherill	3830
Thomas Cave	2885	Henry Troth	3854
D. Oldenburg	2867	Wm. Rawle, jr.	3822
Edwin T. Scott	2773	W. M. Walmsley	2936
J. Lippincott	2951	Benj. Jones, jr.	2923
Christian Knouse	3696	Charles Johnson	3879
John M. Hood	2868	Nathan Bunker	2799
Peter Fritz	2759	Aquilla A. Browne	2858
J. P. Wetherill	2965	John Horner	3810
George Emerick	2844	William Gerhard	3849
Michael E. Israel	2887	Charles Graff	2976
Geo. Troutman	2869	E. W. Keyser	3826
James Fenton	2851	William H. Hart	2971
Thomas S. Smith	2880	Richard Price	2928
John Bell	2840	Frances G. Smith	2882
Charles Brown	2844	Wm. Smith, Atty.	2853
Charles Massey	5758		

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

SENATE.

Jesse R. Burden	4519	Jas. Ronaldson	8937

ASSEMBLY.

Joseph Taylor	4007	Michael Riter	4120
John Carter	3924	T. J. Heston	4068
G. W. Smick	4044	Daniel Smith	3149
D. K. Miller	3928	William Rader	3139
Benj. Martin	3924	Adam Richards	3190
E. W. Thomas, jr.	3929	James Smith	3100
John Faulkrod	3911	S. J. Henderson	3309
Wm. O. Kline	3694	T. W. L. Freeman	3011

Working Men's Ticket.

Charles V. Hagner	1417
Jesse Torrey, jr.	1436
Robert B. Scott	1446
William Mann	1423
Richard P. Risdon	1438
Thomas Landreth	1421

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 67 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 35 of which were of adults, and 32 children, 16 under one year of age.

The new steamboat, the *William Penn*, built for the Citizens' Canal Line to Baltimore, is now supplying the place of the *Philadelphia*, on the Citizens Line to New York.

The fish-market has been twice set on fire by sparks from the pipe of a steamboat. The roof should be slated.

Fire-buckets are wanted for the House of Refuge. Such articles, or information where they may be sent for, will be received by Sellers and Pennock, at No. 231 Market-street.

A correspondent wishes to know, in case the Siamese Boys should quarrel and fight with each other, in what way the by-standers would be able to *part* them.

Mr. Philip Summel, at the first toll gate below Harrisburg, Pa. on the Middletown road, has raised a pumpkin this season that weighs 120 pounds.

Mr. Joseph Sneeringen, of Adams county, Pa. has raised this year, from one acre of ground, four hundred bushels of potatoes.

DAVID HAZARD, Esq. was elected Governor of the State of Delaware on Tuesday last.

An Ohio paper states, that on the 29th of August, there were born in the vicinity of Xenia, twin girls, attached to each other like the Siamese boys, recently exhibited in this city. One of the children had two thumbs on one hand.—They only lived about two days.

There is a rumor in Washington that the President is about conferring an appointment of some trust on Commodore Porter.

At Boston, on Monday, two women of loose life were fined twenty dollars each, for immodest conduct, pilfering spoons, and going about in breeches.

Last week, there were despatched, on the canal, from Mauch Chunk, 28 boats, with 819 tons of coal, making a total of 417 boats and 14,166 tons.

This year's cotton crop is estimated in a southern paper at 900,000 bales.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society offer a premium of one hundred dollars to the person who shall exhibit three hundred pounds of the best butter at the Society's Hall, in Brighton, on the day previous to their next annual cattle show.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has required the Legislature of this State to meet on the First Tuesday, or third day of November.

The Bachelors in Harrisburgh, (Pa.) who are "twenty-five and upwards" are to have a meeting on Saturday (this) evening, "to devise means and measures of making themselves comfortable through the coming winter."

On Tuesday, Thomas Richie was chosen printer to the Virginia Convention. Resolutions were laid on the table, by Mr. Doddridge, for the appointment of committees to consider the declaration of rights, the legislative, executive, and judicial departments, the right of suffrage and the basis of representation.

The sum of one thousand pounds, left by Dr. Franklin to the town of Boston, which, according to his calculations was to amount to 131,000 pounds sterling in a century, is now, at the end of 82 years, estimated at 17,720 dollars.

The Legislature of Tennessee assembled on the 21st ult. Governor Hall, in his message, adverts to the important subjects of the Judiciary, and the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee.

It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honourably discharged, and who receive no pension.

By a census recently taken of the inhabitants of Savannah, it is found that it contains 8450 souls.

Galena is situated at the head of steamboat navigation, on Fever River, six miles from its mouth, and two and a half east from the Mississippi.

The criminal courts of New York are about to be removed from the City Hall to the Rotunda.

Commissioners have been appointed by the Governor of Canada, to carry into effect the acts of the provincial legislature for opening a navigable communication by the Richelieu with Lake Champlain.

It is proposed in the Galena Advertiser, to apply to Congress to make some change in relation to regulations of the Lead Mines, that they may be worked without the ruinous losses at which the business is at present carried on.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, (who writes from Cantonment Gibson, Arkansas,) says, "an Osage Indian can run 100 miles in 24 hours!!"

The Kentucky Reporter of Sept. 16th, says, "It is the general opinion that Pork will be high. Hogs are said to be scarce, and it is supposed that a much smaller number than usual will be sent to the Southern markets. There will be a good *home market* at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington, for all the farmers have to spare."

The duties on the teas alone imported in the ship Alert, arrived at Boston, from Canton, amount to upwards of $140,000, of which one house pays $110,000. The duties on the whole cargo amount to upwards of $150,000.

HOW IS BUSINESS?—"How d'yo do?" "what is the news?" and "how goes business?" are the three leading questions in ordinary confabulation, which all men of business ask, and all try to answer as well as they can.

Messrs. Moon and Gunn, of the Waterloo Observer, have sold their establishment. Mr *Moon* has *changed* his residence, and *Gunn* has *gone off*.

The line boat Sachem, arrived at New Haven, Conn. on Wednesday, in twenty-two hours from Massachusetts, with passengers from Southwick, Granbury and Simsbury, by the Farmington canal. This was the first arrival, since the completion of the canal, and the boat was received with much enthusiasm.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Providence Patriot, of Wednesday last, asserts, but without furnishing any evidence of the fact, that "*Salt is an article of general use.*"

The Albany Steam-boat Association, offer for sale their fast sailing and richly furnished steam vessels De Witt Clinton and Victory. These vessels did not cost less than, it is said, $100,000.

At the late term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, seven petitions for divorces were presented on behalf of females, six of which were granted.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Board of Foreign Missions. From Aug. 15th to 21st, $2,935,12, of which $2,935,54 was from Auxiliaries. From Aug. 21st, to Sept. 15, $2,708,92, of which $2,050,75 was from Auxiliaries.

Receipts into the Am. Tract Society, New-York, during the month ending with Sept. 15th. Donations, $749,85; for Tracts sold, $3,197,35, Total; $3,677,20.

On the 28th ult. in Wayne, Steuben county, N. Y. a man named Benoni Temple, aged about 20 years, shot himself through the breast with a pistol, and instantly expired. The supposed cause of this horrid act was an unsuccessful love affair.

David Dike was committed to prison in Worcester Mass. on Monday evening last, for a felonious assault, with intent to murder, on the person of Daniel Ward, in Athol, Mass. The assault was committed with a fire shovel, with which the prisoner struck Ward across the forehead, and fractured his scull. It is thought to be doubtful whether Ward recovers. The affray, we understand, had its origin in intemperance.

The Maine Farmer states that "much to the regret of the little boys, and to the no small satisfaction of the farmers and mechanics," the fall trainings in that state are about finished.

EASY LIVING.—One Eli Easy, who lately figured in the New York obituary, writes that he is still living and likely to live. He says he does nothing but eat, drink and sleep, at the town's charge.

An Anaconda and a Boa Constructor, said to be the largest ever brought to this country, are exhibited at New York. The Boa was to be fed on Tuesday, for the first time since he left London. The Anaconda has fasted for three months.

It appears from the first annual report, that the Methodist Bible Society has 26 auxiliaries, to which it has sold 1,316 bibles, and 5,314 testaments.

One hundred and eight boats, carrying 2962 tons of coal, last week left Mount Carbon and Port Carbon. Total this season 2080 boats, 55,628 tons of coal.

The rail road from the Hudson and Delaware canal to the Lackawanock coal mines, has been in operation some days, and it is hoped that some thousand tons of coal may be sent to market *this season from that source.* Two canal packets commenced running from Kingston to Honesdale on the 7th inst.

The Ohio river, at Wheeling, was four feet above low water mark, on the 7th inst.

Several cases of yellow fever occurred at Natchez, previous to the 17th ult.

The crops of sea island cotton, in Beaufort District, South Carolina, are represented to have been greatly injured by the dry weather. It is said that the produce this season will fall so far short of the usual crop, that many persons will scarcely make seed sufficient for the next year.

On Saturday last a gentleman was bitten by a horse in State Street, Boston. The gentleman's arm was slightly injured, but his coat sleeve was considerably torn.

We are requested to caution the public against an extensive issue of counterfeit bills, of different denominations, on the Mechanics' Bank, New Haven. The bills are a close imitation of the genuine notes, and are calculated to deceive good judges, without a particular examination.

Widow Dudley, of Roxbury, has shown the editor of the Boston Patriot a blue potato, weighing fifty-three ounces. He found it excellent when cooked; but does not say whether it was hollow or hard in the centre. He probably did not go so deep into the matter.

Wade, who carried off the money entrusted to him by the Suffolk Bank in Boston, has been sentenced to the State Prison for 3 years.

The interments in Baltimore during the last week were 20.

The New York Journal of Commerce says.—The Packet ship Birmingham, arrived in the East River, day before yesterday at noon.—This is her third passage from Liverpool at the same season of the year, within twenty four hours of the same length of time and always bringing important news.

In the Virginia Convention, on Thursday, a report of Mr. Madison, from the committee of 24, recommending the reference, to separate committees, of the different departments of the government, was approved; Mr. Tazewell, in a speech of considerable length, having urged the consideration of the existing constitution in committee of the whole.

The City Council of Charleston, S. C. has reduced the salary of the Captain of the Guard from $1600 to $1200; raising that of the First Lieutenant to $650, and that of the Orderly of the Main Guard to $480. The office of Assistant Assessor, and the salaries of the two Deputy Marshalls, are abolished.

The New-York City Inspector reports the deaths of 114 persons during the last week—29 men, 30 women, 30 boys and 25 girls.—51 of whom were under five years of age.

Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine, died at Augusta on the 8th instant. The executive duties, for the remainder of the term, devolve on Nathan Cutler, President of the Senate.

A letter dated Mobile, 26th Sept. states, that it was very sickly there; that the custom house, printing office, and Branch Bank, had been removed into the country, and the post office was to be removed that day.

The sisters Fornero, the most celebrated performers in Europe on the Elastic Cord, appeared on Tuesday evening, for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre, New York. Their performance is represented by those who have witnessed their exertions as truly wonderful.

Snow, to the depth of two or three inches, is said to have fallen, at Malone, Franklin county, on the 1st inst.

Five of the prisoners confined in the jail at Auburn, N. Y. made their escape on the night of the 4th inst. by ascending the chimney. Their names were, John C. W. Camp, Philip Hewlet, Bernard M'Quarl, Warren Potter and John Easton. The two latter have since been taken.

The first volume of the Life of the celebrated Dr. Arthur Lee, one of the illustrious worthies of our Revolution, has been published. It is written by Richard Henry Lee, grandson of the brother of Dr. Lee, and will be completed in two volumes octavo, containing above 400 pages each.

The Westmoreland Bank, at Greensburgh, Pa. has stopped payment, and will not pay 25 cents in the dollar.

The Greensburgh, Penn. Bank had not redeemed its paper for some days previous to the 9th instant.

The revenue yielded by the custom-house of Buenos Ayres, in the month of July, was nearly 650,000 dollars; and the receipts down to the 15th August were proportional. From that source alone, the new government derived in seven weeks, nearly a million.

The Commercial Advertiser mentions, as an instance of the effect of the Bank law lately passed by the New York legislature, that, on Thursday and the two subsequent days, a subscription having been opened for *The National Bank*, at New York, but one third of the requisite capital, of one million, was taken.

The late President Adams is about to erect a white marble monument to the memory of his parents. It is to be surmounted with a bust of his father, and placed within the new meeting house at Quincy.

INSOLVENTS.

We give below a list of applicants for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws at the present term of the Court, (commencing next Tuesday,) so far as we have been able to obtain them from the different public prists.—This list of course does not include the whole number of petitioners as some of these give private notice to their creditors. It is fuller, however, than any we have yet seen published.

John Barnes, M. D., 104 Arch street.
Daniel B. Meadowcroft, No. 30 South Seventh st., clerk.
Lewis Mayer, No. 21 Mulberry st., merchant.
Isaac Lehman, No. 29 S. Third st., merchant.
Jacob Tripler, N. 2d, above Callowhill st., of the late firm of Jacob Tripler & Co., grocers.
Lewis Bomeister, } Merchants, No. 104 south Front
Siegfried Bomeister, } street.
Arnold Halbach, merchant, Spruce, between 12th & 13th sts.
George Halbach, merchant, Walnut between 12th & 13th sts.
J. B. Thomas, tailor, No. 63 Union, below Third.
J. M. Jones, upholsterer, 59 Walnut street.
William M. Parrott, tailor, back of No. 59 south Front street.
David Jones, Poplar Lane, between Budd and Front streets, labourer.
Robbid Toy, Locust, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, bricklayer.
John Lewis, Race, between Ninth and Tenth streets, labourer.
Thomas Johnson, Eighth, from Sedgeley, between Race and Vine streets, blacksmith.
George Knoedler, corner of Brown and Charlotte streets, labourer.
Thomas L. Baxter, German, near Third street, landscape painter.
John Allison, Frankford, cotton spinner.
James Donahoe, Mercer street, No. 12, labourer.
Levi Hilyard, Catharine, near Front street, waterman.
Edmund Reed, No. 78 Lawrence street, collector.
James Robertson, No. 187 North Front street, labourer.
James Foster, No. 7 Mechanic's street, cordwainer.
Peter Simmons, Kensington, joiner.
Joseph Hughes, Maiden street, Northern Liberties, cotton carder.
Bevan Thomas, Third, near Queen street, labourer.
Abiathar Field, No. 23 South Front street, trader.
Jacob Miller, Myers' court, opposite Tammany street, Northern Liberties, tailor.
John Sheer, Little Washington street, Southwark, labourer.
Joseph Whitehead, Seventh, near Lombard street, carpenter.
Jonathan Russell, Front, above Prime street, Southwark, labourer.
John Conaly, German, near Fourth street, cordwainer.
John Hollis, Front street, Kensington, weaver.
Jeremiah Parker, Warner's Court, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Moyamensing, labourer.
Jacob Rivel, Race, between Seventh and Eighth streets, from Schuylkill, labourer.
Thomas Wilcox, Coates' street, Northern Liberties, late pewter manufacturer.
Samuel Jenkins, Broad and Arch streets, brass manufacturer.
Thomas Herbert, York Court, Northern Liberties, cordwainer.
William Steel, Southwark, turner.
William W. Sharp, Germantown road, comb maker.
Joseph Tracy, Lombard and Hurst streets, cordwainer.
John Wolstenholme, Hockley township, weaver.
William Sweney, Prime, above Second street, Southwark, carpenter.
Charles Tash, Marble street, stone cutter.
Henry Parkhill, Marble street, stone cutter.
Charles Seyfert, near the Navy Yard, labourer.
Hugh Tracy, Water, above Chesnut street, late tavern keeper.
Joseph George, Eagle street, labourer.
John Gilroy, Third, below German street, Southwark, cordwainer.
Charles Ellis, Kensington, cordwainer.
John Davis, Irish Town lane, Moyamensing, milkman.
Richard Neally, Third street, weaver.
Wigard Bringuell, South and Tenth streets, cordwainer.
Thomas Bean, Lucretia Court, blacksmith.
James Bamber, Frankford road, tavern keeper.
Clinton Riges, Fourth near Tammany street, carter.
John Reede, Plumb street, Southwark, whipmaker.
James Anderson, Green, between 5th and 6th streets, Northern Liberties, stone mason.
Randall Brayman, Frankford, labourer.
Philip M. Mordecai, Front above Spruce street, band box maker.
James Hughs 10th and South streets, brickmaker.
Stephen Hamilton, Southwark, cordwainer.
Jonathan Holloway, Manayunk, labourer.
Frederick W. Jaubert, Bank street, chairmaker.
William Keller, Broad between Race and Vine streets, labourer.
Nesbor Y. Kirkpatrick, Southwark, carpenter.
Owen Kane, Penn township, weaver.
Francis Philpot, No 19 Sterling alley.
John Mosher, Fourth below Pine street, carpenter.
John Tee, Fifth and Chesnut, from Schuylkill, carter
Samuel Roe, Moyamensing, below Wharton's Market, South west, labourer.
Jacob A. Bradford, Printer, Second street.
Lawrence H. Metz, No. 11 Plumb street, cordwainer.
Elmore G. Read, Kensington, cordwainer.
Jacob Gibson, South near George street, tin manufacturer.
Francis Barnon, Fourth near Pine street, cabinet maker.
Robert H. White, Seventh below Shippen street, trader.
Henry Purdon, Ruff's Court, bookbinder.
Henry M. Bissel back of 207 Race street, manufacturer of wine bitters.
Henry Smith, No. 5 Bell's Court, tailor.
George Gardiner, Schuylkill Second near Vine street, blacksmith.
Isaac Black, Southwark, blacksmith.
Frederick Orr, Southwark, baker.
Abraham Jones, Sassafras street, farrier.
Charles R. Britton, city of Philadelphia, clerk.
William Hamilton, city of Philadelphia, iron founder.
Nicholas Clemens, No. 11 Budd street, late skin dresser.
Robert Pearce, Front st. above Prime, painter and glazier.
John Bethenley, Kensington, late shop keeper.
Francis Campion, No. 104 S. Twelfth st., accountant.
Robert M'Masters, county of Philadelphia, blacksmith.
John Bonnet, No. 317 N. Second st., confectioner.
Joseph Thomas, New st. near Fourth, labourer.
Daniel Jewell, Fifteen Lane, cabinet maker.
William Hall, No. 3 Scott's Court, N. L., tin plate worker.
William Bowen, Pemberton's Alley, tobacconist.
Joseph Wray, No. 43 Penn street, mariner.
Thomas Martin, No. 11 Hyde's Court, blacksmith.
Richard Durff, back of No. 17 N. Eighth st., tailor.
William Roberts, Quince st. below Walnut, tailor.
Charles F. Gebler, Coates st. near John, late blacksmith.
Peter Dorsey, Mechanics' Avenue, labourer.
John Cloes, No. 74 Penn street, baker.
Robert Wood, No. 131, S. Second st., cutler.
Edward Colter, Northern Liberties, weaver.
Charles Hawson, Hanover st. Kensington, rope maker.
William Coleman, No. 31 Beaver st., cordwainer.
George Shiller, Bedford st. near Eighth, labourer.
Gabriel Krouse, Spruce st., above Broad, late grocer.
Thomas Rogers, jr., No. 57 Race st., grate maker.
Geo. Allen, No. 2 Sugar Alley, carter.
Geo. Bardsley, Manayunk, Co. of Philad., manufacturer.
Robert Wesson, No. 101 N. Sixth st., cordwainer.
Charles B. Harris, No. 3 Sassafras Alley, painter and glazier.
Joseph M. Hopper, back of No. 33 N. Third st., watch maker
Geo. Seofield, Locust st. near Broad, cordwainer.
David Lake, jr., Jackson's Court, ornamental painter.
James Grew, No. 3 John st. Southwark, cordwainer.
Joseph Inderyn, No. 30 N. Seventh st., boarding house keeper.
Francis Akins, Duke's Court, N. L., carter.
Joseph Young, Kensington, brickmaker.
John D. Benwan, No. 11 John st., Southwark, oysterman.
Felix Crawford, Smithfield township, co. of Penn, cordwainer.
Moses Lyon, No. 167 Pine st., late merchant.
Charles Hodges, Paschall's Alley, mariner.
Geo. W. Bernard, No. 53 Green st., carpenter.
Abraham Woodruff, Penn Township, silver plater.
Jonathan R. Griffin, county of Philadelphia, grocer.
Thos. Middleton, No. 24 Oak st., N. L., engineer.
Edward Sutton, Kensington, ship carpenter.
John Tatis, No. 10 N. Fifth st., frame maker.
David R. Reese, Walnut, above Tenth st., trader.
James Story, Northern Liberties, waiter.
Anthony Scarrell, N. Liberties, sail maker.
John W. Hopper, N. Liberties, house carpenter.
James Durrin, N. Liberties, grocer.
Charles Hodge, N. Liberties, labourer.
Thos. Russell, N. Liberties, wagon maker.
George Merrill, Beach st., Kensington, blacksmith
Thos. Sweet, county of Philadelphia, labourer.
John M'Cormack, corner of 21 and Lombard sts. late grocer
Jacob Isley, N. Liberties, blacksmith
William Parker, Pittwater st., watch maker
John Able, Oak street, N. L., labourer
John M'Nance, Bonaparte st., carpenter
Peter Turner, New Market, N. L., labourer.
James Burrows, N. Liberties, carter.
Jacob Hendrix, N. Liberties, plasterer
Daniel Sneddon, Kensington, waterman.
Greig Flingsham, N. Liberties, draymen.
Joseph Armstrong, N. Liberties, carpenter.
David Rowles, Hockley township, weaver and spinner.
Jacob Laubach, N. Liberties, labourer.
Charles H. Behrendt, Kensington, confectioner.
William Londerback, N. Liberties, cordwainer.
Charles M'Carthy, No. 85 N. Water st., weaver.
Patrick Hays, No 93 N. Water st., weaver.
Jacob Hafry, N. Liberties, labourer.
Thos. M'Kean Francton, county of Philadelphia, baker.
Thos. Johnson, Moyamensing township, cordwainer.
Geo. Morton, Bryan's Court, silver plater.
Chas. H. Schmidt, 129, near Vine, accountant.
James M. Curry, fourth st. near Arch, tailor.
Abraham V. Matteson, Twelfth st., near Vine, teacher
Benjamin Lyons, county of Philadelphia, late stage keeper.
Howard S. Robinson, No. 145 Spruce st., jeweller.
John Weippert, Kensington, labourer.
Wm. P. Dickinson, N. Liberties, stone cutter.
James Beach, Rose Alley, cordwainer.
John Boyd, Kensington, labourer.
John Mench, Kensington, potter.
Josiah Birely, Kensington, house carpenter.
Hugh Dobonoe, Kensington, weaver.
John Doughty, No. 67 S. Front st., merchant.
John Brown, Germantown, manufacturer.
Pitzgerine Bertis, Penn Township, gentleman.
James Slater, Kensington, weaver.
James Thompson, city of Philadelphia, weaver.
Geo. Markley, N. Liberties, bricklayer.
Thos. Wilson, N. Liberties, weaver.
Nicholas Bohm, Penn Township, house carpenter.
John Williamson, N. Liberties carter.
Thos. C. Carll, Marden, st., above Front, house carpenter.
Charles Murray, county of Philadelphia, labourer.
Jacob Zacher, county of Philadelphia, carpenter.
Frederick Lentz, No. 123 Race st., calomel maker.
Jacob Yearhouse, Third st., near Beaver, labourer.
Sam Thompson, cor. Washington and Front, late innkeeper.
George Stephens, Germantown road, baker.
George Pfaff, N. Liberties, cordwainer.
John Duffield, Poplar lane, near Front st., brass founder.
John Wrighter, county of Philadelphia, labourer.
Robert Harrington, Arch st. prison, cordwainer.
Morris Hazard, Arch st. prison, ship wright.
John Donnelly, Arch st. prison, jeweller.
Peter Hussey, Chester county, late store keeper.
William Fullerton, Apple st., N. L., labourer.
Charles Lex, N. Liberties, cabinet maker.
David H. Bow, county of Philad., late leather dealer.
Hiram Morris, Budd st., N. L., bricklayer.
Henry Wrekler, county of Philad., farmer
John N. Willard, No. 20 Cantrell st., stone cutter.
Henry Wilson, South st., mariner.
Wm. Bedeford, cor. Rose and Williams sts. plasterer, formerly innkeeper.
Chas. Wesley, cor. Third and Callowhill sts., carpenter.
Bernard M'Cartney, No. 146 Cedar st., tavern keeper.
Henry Isherwood, Bartle Court, painter.
Wm. H. Somerville, Sixth, above Callowhill st., comedian.
Henry Cleary, 2 Warner's Court, waiter, formerly labourer.
Peter Gray, near Front st., Kensington, labourer.
Robert Allen, cor. Sixth and Pine sts., grocer.
Wm. Poole, late of Old Ferry, now cor. Maiden and Brown sts., formerly tavern keeper.
Jacob Holt, Roxborough township, Philad. co., labourer.
Geo. Helmbold, Hockley township, Philad. co., paper maker.
John Graham, No. 122 S. Eleventh st., cabinet maker.
Samuel K. Barkiesen, S. E. cor. of Second and Pine sts., of the late firm of Barkiesen & Harmer, upholsterers.
George Landenberger, Penn Township, cooper.
Samuel Drew, No. 210 Custer st., weaver.
Thos. J. Spear, No. 25 Sassafras st., clerk.
Jas. Adams, No. 33 Almond st., painter, late baker.
Benj. Collins, Chesnut st., painter and glazier.
David H. Davis, White, below Fourth st., N. L., merchant.
Armat Sheckart, Twelfth, near Chesnut st., merchant.
John Sheckart, Jr., late of the river Schuylkill, late No. 5 N. Seventh st., merchant.
Jacob Kuhrt, Germantown road, near second turnpike gate, stocking weaver.
John W. Whaley, S. 2d st., below Catharine, comb maker.
John Rambo, No. 8 Laurel st., blacksmith.
Wm. C. Graham, 9th, between South & Shippen, merchant.
Henry Johnson, 16 feet alley, near Seventh st., labourer.
Geo. H. Wilson, No. 61 N. Seventh st., clerk.
Jas. Harmer, jr., No. 264 S. Second st., of the late firm of Barkiesen & Harmer, upholsterers.
Peter Honeberger, Hockley township, butcher.
Joseph S. Marks, now No. 371 Walnut st., late of New York, merchant.
Jos. Large Miffin, debtor's apartment, Arch st., merchant.
Alexander Greer, back of No. 100 Cherry st., gold beater.
Wm. Kenney, Frankford, late No. 224 N. Front st., merchant
Henry Crumly, Schuylkill 5th, between Chesnut and High sts., brick maker.
Geo. Kuhn, Prime st., opposite the Navy Yard, labourer.
Jacob Paul, Front, near High st., gentleman.
P. Pittaluga, Market st., late confectioner and fruiterer.
L. Lebola, Market st., late grocer.
Geo. Weaver, N. E. cor. of 8th st. and Lodge alley, coach maker.
Abraham Carbary, cor. of South and 12th sts., now in Arch st. prison, manufacturer.
Henry King, No. 220 N. Front st., N. L., mariner.
Michael Acuff, Lower Dublin, cabinet maker.
Matthew D. Emich, cor. of Second and Union sts., late confectioner and fruiterer.
Jacob S. Beck, Third, below Christian st., house carpenter.
John M'Crea, No. 348 Market st., merchant.
Jos. M'Cawley, Sixth st., above Poplar lane, labourer.
Thos. R. Doyle, now of New st., late grocer, cor. of Second and Green sts.
Thos. Balfe, No. 150 Arch st., cordwainer.
Joseph Brown, No. 93 N. Third st., carter.
Samuel Seafield, locust, between Juniper and Broad sts., labourer.
Jas. Wills, cor. of Callowhill and Garden sts., late grocer.
Thos. Smith, near Penrose's ferry, Kingsessing, farmer.
Frederick Myerle, No. 134 Christian st., Southwark, late store keeper.
David J. Sneeden, cor. of Callowhill and Garden sts., distiller.
Patricio de Rozaribasa, No. 142 S. Eleventh st., merchant.
John G. Stockley, cor. of Queen and Water sts., shipwright.
Geo. Bortiman, Parham's Alley, between Front and Water sts., shipwright.
Joseph K. Heath, Bonsall st., 2d door from 10th st., labourer.
Caleb Kimber, clerk, Filbert st., between Schuylkill 7th and 8th sts., late farmer.
Michael Siegel, No. 230 Race st., late auctioneer.
Joseph Clark, No. 22 Penn st., innkeeper.
Wm. Moon, No. 262 S. Fifth st., merchant.
John Leddy, Thirteenth st., near Vine st., labourer.
Adam Long, Germantown road, Kensington, late butcher.
John Hostiter, Grange st., Kensington, butcher.
Wm. Dewees, St. John st., between Tammany and Green sts. Moyamensing.
Zephaniah Keech, Third st., above Brown st., shoemaker.
Wm. H. Rake, No. 210 Spruce st., carpenter.
Wm. M. Evans, S. Thirteenth st., late county broker.
Robert A. Longcope, Cherry st., near Ninth

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The error referred to by *Senex* occurred only in a few papers, having been discovered and corrected shortly after the form was put to press.

The Wanderer's Bride, a poem by a valued correspondent, shall be inserted in our next.

Home, by R. is rather pretty—it shall have a place.

D. J. will have to carry his goods to some other market—we cannot purchase.

CARLOS, (not our regular correspondent of that name, but one who writes himself in capitals,) need not trouble himself to send the remainder of his story. The first is quite enough.

E. J. shall come before the public in good time.

Oscar will do.

Coriolanus is very clever, but we have no occasion for his services.

We pity *Anna*, but cannot help her.

We have examined a very pretty specimen of gilt-edged note paper, manufactured by Amies, and for sale by Eckstein of this city. The ladies will do well to procure a supply of this article, as it is really superior to any we have seen.

In another column we give the result of the general election in this city on Tuesday last.—From this it will be seen that George Rees is elected Sheriff, Eamon Williams County Commissioner, John Dennis Coroner, and Daniel Snyder Auditor.

ATTENTION!

We have several times lately taken occasion to call the attention of some of our readers to a subject which to us is of the greatest importance. We mean the payment of their subscriptions for the Saturday Evening Post and Casket. These calls, though made in various shapes, have hitherto produced but little effect, and we are now compelled to reiterate them, and that without mincing the matter; for we cannot longer submit to the injustice which is practised upon us. We have many thousands of dollars outstanding among subscribers, and some of this money we *must* have, obtain it as we may. We have used every argument we could think of in a peaceable way, and failing these, we must have recourse to some that are strong. We are not quite rich enough to distribute our paper gratuitously among several thousand people, if we were we should probably confine our charity to those who stood in actual need of it. As it is we feel that we are entitled to our money from every delinquent subscriber, and we are determined to take some method of getting it. We have put our paper down to the lowest possible terms, with a view of making the payment easy to all, and surely no man can be so much distressed for the want of money as to be unable to pay us the trifling amount of subscription. If individuals feel themselves unable to afford the expense of a paper, they should not become subscribers, at least not without apprizing the publisher of their inability; and if they are able they ought freely and *punctually* to discharge their respective dues. The cost of conducting an establishment like ours is immense, and nothing but general and prompt payment upon the part of subscribers can save us from absolute loss. We spare no pains—no expense to make our paper worth at least as much as we charge for it; and we have, therefore, a full right to expect some attention from delinquents on this subject.

The neglect which we have so frequently experienced in relation to our claims has made it necessary to resort to more effective means, and to this end we have determined to strike off from our list the names of all subscribers who are more than two years in arrears; unless their accounts are settled before the first of January.—This course, if it cannot compel the payment of what is already due, will at least secure us from further loss by the persons referred to, and wherever it is practicable we shall take concise measures to enforce the collection of our accounts from such persons. We dislike harsh treatment, but we are driven to it by the urgency of the case, and we trust that all will perceive the propriety of the course we have suggested.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

This valuable publication has reached a third number, and we are glad to see it retains the high character bestowed upon it by its friends in its earlier stages. We have examined the present number, and find the articles instructive and well written.

The leading article has some excellent remarks on the proper treatment of infants, which every mother and every nurse should carefully study. This period of life has unquestionably a most important influence on all the after stages, and according to the treatment bestowed on the infant the disposition of the man will in a great degree be moulded.

There is an article on Tobacco which the slaves of that noxious weed ought to peruse diligently. The ill effects resulting from the use of this article are briefly and pertinently exhibited.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

There was an immense assemblage at Walnut Street on Saturday last, attracted principally by the *Siamese Boys* who were exhibited for that that night only.

Herr Cline is re-engaged at this House, and his performances attract numerous visitors. On Monday last he trundled a wheelbarrow on the Tight Rope from the Stage to the Gallery, a distance of near 200 feet.

At Arch Street the *inimitable* Mr. Peters and all his family are engaged; and truly a wonderful family they are. The father *par excellence* is called *The Antipode*, and certainly he deserves the name. He walks on the ceiling with his head downward, and in this position he displays the most astonishing feats of strength. His daughter, a pretty little girl, performs on the Tight Rope with a skill which in one of her years is very surprising.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We have received, by recent arrivals, our regular supply of London papers to the 8th of September, from which we have made copious extracts. From these it will be seen that the war is not yet determined, and our readers will probably still feel themselves at liberty to speculate on the issue.

Late Paris papers say that reports have reached them respecting the terms on which the Emperor Nicholas is willing to treat with the Porte. Among his requisitions are the complete execution of the treaty of Ackerman; the cession of two places on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea; an indemnity equal to about 100,000,000 dollars, secured by the possession of VARNA and BOURGAS, and the free passage of the Dardanelles. Another rumour states that the *Czar* demands Adrianople, the Castle of Fanaraki, the European Castle of the Dardanelles, &c. &c., and, until the payment of the indemnity, the whole south side of the Balkan. These reports obtain but little credit.

Intelligence from the army of the Caucasus to the 10th of July has been received, giving favourable accounts of the progress of the Russian army. Chrues, a fortified town, was occupied by Colonel Le Mar on the 7th July, without resistance, the inhabitants having freely submitted.

Beibort, or Baiburdi, a fortress on the road to Trebisond, was occupied in the same way by Major General Bartroff. There were found in this fortress four cannon, a powder magazine, and a great quantity of provisions.

The Pacha of Varna, who has succeeded in collecting about 10,000 men on the frontiers of the Pachalik of Bajasid, had made a vigorous attack on the fortress in the beginning of July, but was repulsed, after a sanguinary engagement, by the garrison of that place, under Major General Popoff; and, notwithstanding his superior numbers, was obliged to retreat. He had encamped 15 wersts from Bajazid, to wait for reinforcements, but having learned the taking of Erzeroum, he left his camp with his troops and fled.

"Thus," says Major General Bartoff, in his report on this subject, "the success of our arms on the centre of the line of operations, has secured a part of our left flank against all the attacks of the enemy: his first defeat, near Bajazid, cost us near 300 men, killed and wounded."

The affairs of Greece are at present in rather a promising condition. The negociations with the Porte, relative to this subject, having taken a favorable turn, the Ambassadors had hopes of success in their mission. This, of course, can have no effect upon the war with Russia, that being quite a distinct question from the settlement of Greece.

A meeting of the deputies to the fourth Congress was held in Argos, in July. Patras and the Castle of the Morea are evacuated by the French troops.

Several changes have been made in France under the new ministry. Three *Prefects*, or Provincial Governors, have already been displaced; and it was reported that twenty-five more were to be removed. Mons. de Chateaubriand has been refused a private audience by the King, and this treatment has occasioned a strong feeling in favour of the former. The Liberal presses are warm in eulogizing the Viscount's conduct in sacrificing interest to principle, in the relinquishment of his embassy at the Court of Rome. He was known to be poor—to have no private fortune—and he has abandoned a wealthy sinecure rather than fare sumptuously on the bounty of an obnoxious Administration. M. de Chateaubriand has nothing to depend on, it is said, but a small pension of 12,000 francs, or £480 a year, and the produce of his writings. The former is already appropriated to pay off large incumbrances; and the large sum which he received for the copy-right of the latter, is reported to be already spent.

England will not interfere with Portugal, since she has already told Spain that she may manage the affairs of the Peninsula in her own way.

It is expected that the English harvest will be much better than was at first anticipated.

The Journal of St. Petersburgh contains the following:—

FROM THE CAMP AT AIDOS, July 25 (6th Aug.)

Soon after his arrival at Aidos, Count Diebitsch learned that the Mahometan inhabitants of some villages near the town, who had fled into the mountains on the approach of our troops, had expressed a wish to return to their homes with their families, and there to live under the protection of the army: the General hastened to take advantage of this wish. After this communication the inhabitants of 12 villages, all Mahometans, encouraged by the assurances of his Excellency, had delivered up their arms to us, and returned to their homes, and have received from the Commander-in-Chief letters of protection and safeguard. The same measure is beginning to be carried into effect further on towards Adrianople, and several villages have submitted and delivered up their arms to the vanguard of Count Pahlen's corps, at Faki, promising to remain quiet under our protection.

Under these favourable circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief has thought proper to issue the following Proclamation to the inhabitants of Romelia.

"The Commander-in-chief of the Russian army, which victory has brought into the plains of Romelia, cannot but regret that the Ottoman Government rejects, with great obstinacy, the proposals made to it in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the acceptance of which would put an end to the evils of war, and restore repose and tranquility to the peaceable inhabitants of these countries. He is thus placed under the absolute necessity of following up his victories, occupying the country, and advancing as far as providence shall please, in order by this means to compel the Sultan to listen to the voice of reason and humanity.

In fulfilling this painful duty the Commander-in-chief feels the most ardent desire to spare the peaceable inhabitants, Mahometans as well as Christians, the burdens of a military occupation —or rather to prevent their ruin, which would be inevitable if, terrified by the approach of the army, they should take the unhappy resolution to abandon their dwellings, their villages, and their towns.

The Commander-in-chief has therefore thought fit to issue the following notice:—

1. All Musselmen, inhabitants of the towns and villages are called upon to remain quietly with their wives and children in their habitations and possessions, and not to fear being molested by any person whatever. They are only, however, to give up all their arms, which will be preserved in a safe place. An accurate list of them will be kept, and they will be punctually restored after the conclusion of peace.

2. The inhabitants shall enjoy entire liberty in the exercise of the Mahometan religion: they shall retain their mosques and their imans, perform their five prayers at the appointed hours, and continue to say as usual the Friday's prayer —the hubbe in the name of the Sultan Mahmoud, their Sovereign and Caliph—for it is a matter of course that the Mahometan inhabitants who do not abandon the districts occupied by the Russian troops, are not obliged to become in consequence Russian subjects, but remain as before subjects of the Sultan.

3. All the local authorities of cities, such as Adrianople and others, the Ayans, Cadis, Notables, &c. are also called upon not to leave their houses, but to continue to direct the administration, that the lives and property of the Mussulmen inhabitants may be protected and maintained. No Russian authority will interfere in the concerns of the Mussulman with each, which will be examined, and regulated by the competent Mussulman authorities of the place.

4. The inhabitants will get in their harvest, and put the corn into the barns for their own use; the overplus not required by them, for their own use, may be sold by them to the Russian army, which will pay for every thing according to the established prices.

5. In all the towns the Musulman authorities will give up to the Russian army all articles belonging to the Turkish Government—such as cannon, arms, ammunition, and provisions.—When once this was done, no person whatever, will be permitted to meddle with private property; and every inhabitant shall keep and dispose of, at his pleasure, all that he possesses.

6. In the cities, towns and villages, the soldiers will not occupy any of the houses inhabited by the Mussulmen, and the strictest measures will be taken that the Mussulman inhabitants, their wives and children, may not be exposed to any insult or oppression from the troops.

All the points herein specified shall be punctually observed, and the Mussulman authorities will take care that the Commander-in-chief shall be informed of every thing relative to the strict observance of them.

Head-quarters, Aidos, July 21, 1829.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 16.—Since the brilliant successes of the Russian army trade and commerce become so active here, that we might fancy ourselves in a time of profound peace. The wise measures of the Government, and the hope, now become a certainty, that the political existence of the principalities would be separated from the Turkish dominions, have inspired universal confidence, and doubtless contribute to the renewal of mercantile intercourse. Large orders have been sent from this place for manufactured goods, from which great profit is expected. We have heard nothing of the army for some days.

From the Gazette de France.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

The French Government has received intelligence from Constantinople up to the 8th August. In the accounts received, not one word is said of the great victory reported to have been gained by the Russians at the distance of 20 leagues from Constantinople, yet the news of this victory is said to have reached Vienna on the 12th inst.; the battle must then have taken place, and the result must have been known in Constantinople, previously to the 7th inst. the date of the despatches received. The news of the battle of Kirk-Kilisea was conveyed to Munich by a Russian Minister, the Count Potemain, who says that he got it from Talischeff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna. There can be little doubt now of its being an invention. However, the accounts from Constantinople speak of the uneasiness that reigns in that capital, and of the dread of the arrival of the Russians at Adrianople.

The accounts likewise state that the old Janissaries who were at Erzeroum revolted on the approach of the Russians, and that without doubt the revolt greatly facilitated the taking of the fortress. It is added that this is the worst feature in the late events; and the truth of this observation may be very well conceived, for should the ex-Janissaries in other parts of the empire follow the example of their brethren at Erzeroum, it may lead to the most fatal consequences. The Prussian agent, Muffling, had arrived at Constantinople. General Guilleminot was unwell.

It is now stated in the Ministerial circles that, according to the accounts received by the Government, the state of the Turks is very bad. They have no troops to oppose the Russians. The recruits that have been raised to supply the place of the men killed in the late battles are all young men, mere lads under twenty. At Adrianople the Russians were expected and wished for, in consequence of the licentious conduct of the Asiatic troops stationed there. The official accounts do not, however, express any fear for the capital itself for the present. Diebitsch has not more than from 25 to 30,000 men, including all the troops who have crossed the Balkan.

By order of the Sultan, the Turks of Thessaly and Epirus have collected and deposited in the fortresses of those countries, all the corn they produce, so that the Christians are exposed to *all* the horrors of famine. The Turks have signified to them that they will give provision to those who embrace the Mahometan religion. Several families, pressed by want, have accepted this proposition.

At the date of these despatches, the approach of danger from the Russians had become so imminent, (says the Courier,) that an intimation had been given that negotiations for peace might be immediately commenced, without the preliminary of an armistice. From the facts communicated in these despatches, the Courier is of opinion that there will be a *speedy termination of the war in the East*.

Dates from Jassy to the 6th August state that the Russian troops destined to reinforce the different divisions of the army accelerate their advance. The whole of Moldavia was covered with them. A great part go to join the army of observation at Choumla to keep in check the Grand Vizier.

An article dated *Cracow*, August 7th, states that the military force of the Russian Empire, was more developed after the return of the Emperor. All the roads to the Dnieper were crowded with new recruits. The Russians consider the war a national concern.

An Austrian force consisting of a frigate, corvette and two sloops of war, had attacked the Port of Salee, Africa, and lost 160 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

The London papers contain a despatch from Count Villa Flor, giving the particulars of Don Miguel's squadron attack upon Terceira, which proved quite as disastrous to the expedition as was represented by an arrival at New-York from St. Michaels. The batteries were defended by only 400 men. The attack was made on the 11th of August by a fleet of 1 ship of the line, 4 frigates, 2 corvettes, 4 brigs, 2 schrs. and other vessels, in all 22, having on board 4000 troops. They went into the bay in a thick fog and commenced firing before the people on shore were aware of their arrival. After firing till 4 P. M. the first division of 1000 men landed, and were all killed or taken prisoners. The destruction on board the fleet was great, and five gun-boats were destroyed, and five others taken. The ships abandoned their anchors and cables, and put to sea in the night—they were in sight of the Island on the 14th. The loss of the Constitutionalists, is said to have been only 9 killed and 25 wounded.

Venice was to be opened as a free port on the 1st of October.

The influx of Irish labourers into England is greater than ever was known—they are in every part of the country.

From a late London Paper.

INCREDIBILITIES OF THE DAY.

Lying and quackery are the order of the day once more. We are told that "a gentleman" at Vienna has "brought to perfection the long-desired art of flying in the air." The said art must have travelled a considerable distance then, in a very short time, for we never yet had occasion to know that it had taken the first steps of its journey. This "gentleman" is said to have "reached, in his last essay, a height of more than nine hundred feet; and to have proceeded, quite at his ease, for a great distance, horizontally." Our informant says, with great *naiveté*, that no particulars are given, to enable us to judge of the *merits* of the pretended invention." Verily, "particulars" were quite superfluous. Only let us see this "gentleman" flying along horizontally, at the height of nine hundred feet from the ground, and we will spare him all particulars, and permit the merits of his invention to pass unquestioned.

Another "gentleman" has invented a horse, which resembles the Trojan one in being made of wood, but altogether surpasses that wonder of antiquity, inasmuch as it draws a gig at the rate of ten miles an hour "without turning a hair."

There is, we are told, at present to be seen about the streets of Paris a youth, of the lowest class of life, who resolves the most difficult problems in mathematics, without being able to read or write!! He is a mathematician (as Falstaff was a coward) "upon instinct"! He does not even hesitate a moment, to think of what is asked him, but replies almost before you can put your question—like the young ladies in our plays and farces, who write answers to their lovers' *billets doux* before they arrive! This "un-fortunate youth" (so his mother, who constantly attends upon his peripatetic prelusions, insists upon it that he is to be considered—"*pauvre garcon!*" she is said to exclaim, every now and then, "*il est bien a plaindre!*") is, contrary to the alleged wont of all other calculators, decidedly handsome, and moreover very fond of conversing with astronomers —There's no accounting for taste, certainly. The Paris Correspondent of the Literary Gazette, from whom we gather the above facts, says that on witnessing them, he was "*a little* surprised."

Finally, the Swiss newspapers have surpassed the above exploits by inventing a child with two heads and bodies, four arms, &c. all of which members perform their functions in the most perfect and natural manner! The child is now five months old, and in perfect health! Incredible as it may and does seem,—nay, incredible as it unquestionably is,—this latter story seems authenticated beyond a doubt, so far as mere anonymous authority goes. The information is conveyed to a respectable London newspaper by a person who declares that he has verified with his own eyes every particular which he reports. He declares that "one of the heads sometimes sleeps while the other is awake;" that they both suck at the same time each from a different nurse; and that "they act in all respects independently of each other."!! We must of course utterly disbelieve all this, till we have better assurance of its truth than the asseveration of that amiable and credulous abstraction—"a constant reader."

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST received, some *very superior* white MERINO SHAWLS, square and long, with corded borders. Also, a few long Shawls, with rich satin Damask borders.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, With a choice assortment of DRAB HABITS and COATINGS for Cloaks.

Also, a large supply of SILK GOODS, and articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct. 17—8t No. 32 South Second Street.

LONDON CLOTHS.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of London Cloths and Cassimeres, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public.

The assortment comprises,
Imperial and electorate blue and black cloths,
Extra super light navy and dark blue do.
Superlative woaded greens, citron and brown do.
Do. do. fashionable olive browns and olive do.
Extra super blue and black cassimeres,
Superlative and middle priced fancy colours, such as claret, cinnamon, olive, brown, navarino, golden, cerbo, drab, green, steel and Oxford mixtures,
One truss, splendid silk valencias.

ALSO,
Ladies' habit cloths, such as blue, black, brown, green, bronze, olive, claret, scarlet and mixtures,
Superfine premium sattinetts, French grey, silver mixt blue, Oxford and steel mixtures.

ALSO ON HAND,
A general assortment of London and west of England cloths of every variety of colours, from 1¼ to 12 dollars per yard.
Blue, black, fancy coloured and mixt cassimeres,
Superfine, middle and low priced sattinetts,
Drab and olive floshings,
Red and mixt paddings,
Canvas, vestings of all kinds,
Italian sewings, scarf twist,
Buttons, threads, shirtings, with a variety of other goods, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
oct. 17—3t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur Street.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber with thankfulness to his friends for the former confidence reposed in him, announces the re-opening of his Night School on the 19th inst., when he hopes that the patronage which has been so liberally extended to his establishment for several winters past may be resumed. In this Institution the Elementary and Mathematical branches of an English Education are taught according to the most approved method. He has critically examined several systems of Book-keeping, which have recently gained considerable notice, and is prepared to teach that invaluable science on a plan which, for perspicuity, stands unrivalled. From having had several years experience in the scholastic profession, during which time he has had the honour of instructing those whose ages varied from youth to manhood—he anticipates success. *Day School as usual.* Terms moderate. For further particulars apply at the Seminary, where references to gentlemen of literary distinction will be given.

HENRY MILLER,
No. 120 North Ninth street, near Race street.
Oct. 17—2t*

NOTICE.

IT has been mutually agreed by S. C. ATKINSON, general agent for the PULMET, in behalf of the late firm of Atkinson & Alexander, and Prof. C. S. RAFINESQUE, Discoverer and Proprietor of the PULMET, that on the 25th of October next 1829, their mutual contract be dissolved, and all out standing debts and accounts be settled by said Prof. Rafinesque, to whom all the agents are requested to make payments, or account with,

S. C. ATKINSON.
C. S. RAFINESQUE.

Philadelphia, 7th October, 1829.

On the 25th of October will be published, by Prof. Rafinesque, the PULMIST, *or, the Art to Cure the Consumption*, with the figure of a worm ejected from the lungs. This work will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, for one dollar each copy.
oct. 17—tf

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.
oct. 17—3t*

FARRAGO IRON WORKS
Will be sold at Private Sale.

THE above works, consisting of a Forge and Rolling Mill, are pleasantly situated on Cedar Creek, in Dover Township, Monmouth County, N. J., and nine miles from Toms River Landing. The Forge has been rebuilt within the last year, and is now in complete order, with the machinery built on the most approved and substantial plan, with 3 fires, Stamping Mill, &c. The Rolling Mill is entirely new, and completely adapted for rolling sheet and round iron, &c.—The aforesaid stream is large and never failing, with a dam and flood-gates holding a strong and ample head of water at all seasons of the year. There is about 7000 acres of Woodland attached to the said works, with sufficient timber thereon to supply the works a number of years. The pleasant locality of the place, the short distance to a landing, the abundant supply of wood and water, and the excellent repair the said works are now in, makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the iron business. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will view for themselves, and can be shown the same by calling on the Manager at the works, or the subscriber at Julius Town, N. J., who will have a draft of the aforesaid land, and make known the terms of payment. All letters directed to the subscriber on the subject will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 17—tf THOMAS HAINES, Agent.

ALMANACK.

1829. OCTOBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
17 SATURDAY,...	6 32	5 28	5 10	
18 SUNDAY,.....	6 33	5 27	6 20	
19 MONDAY,.....	6 34	5 26	7 15	
20 TUESDAY,....	6 35	5 25	8 25	
21 WEDNESDAY,	6 37	5 23	9 36	
22 THURSDAY,....	6 38	5 22	10 37	
23 FRIDAY,.....	6 39	5 20	11 30	

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bibighouse, Mr. HENRY J. STEINER, to Miss MARY PRICHARD, all of this city.

At Hollywell, near Chambersburg, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Hemphill, ROBERT T. KNIGHT, to Miss ANNA, daughter of John Shryock, Esq.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JESSE DICE, of Valley Forge, to SARAH, daughter of Aaron Reeves, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, Mr. LEWIS GEISSE, to Miss ELIZABETH BOCKINS, both of this city.

On Saturday evening last, at St. James' Church, by the Rev Mr. E. Rutledge, ANTHONY BOLMAR, to Miss ADELAIDE WILLIAMS, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. GEORGE STRADLEY, to Miss LUCY ANN KLINKER.

On Thursday evening, Sept. 10, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. JOHN SMITH, to Miss MARY SMITH, all of this city.

DIED.

On Monday, the 12th inst. Mrs. AMELIA MONTGOMERY, widow of the late William Montgomery, Jr. after a short but severe illness of three days, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the divine will. A family of three sons, is left to deplore the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.

"In the midst of Life we are in Death."

On Wednesday morning, of a pulmonary disease, after a short illness, WILLIAM J. KIRK, in the 29th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 6th inst. HUGH HUMPHREYS, mariner, in the 31st year of his age.

On Friday morning, JANE, daughter of William Lighton, in the 15th year of her age.

On the 8th inst. at her late residence, near Germantown, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. John Jackson, merchant of this city, in the 53th year of her age.

On the 10th inst. Mr. THOMAS COLEMAN, aged 53 years.

On Saturday evening, in the 29th year of his age, GEORGE WONDERLY, victualler, of the District of Spring Garden.

On Saturday evening, after a short but severe illness, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. SUSAN, consort of Peter Shade.

On Sunday morning, 11th inst. THOMAS NIXON, Son of Capt. Thomas L. M'Mullin of this city, aged 2 years.

On Monday afternoon, the 12th inst. at 2 o'clock, REBECCA AHSIRA, daughter of Henry Y. Darnell, aged 12 years.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, Mr. ALEXANDER BLACK, in the 44th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 13th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HARMAN, widow of George Harman, sen.

On Tuesday morning, after a short but severe illness, HENRY HUPFIELD, son of the late Charles Hupfield, in the 15th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

On the morning of the 14th inst. of pulmonary consumption, aged twenty-nine years, WILLIAM J. KIRK, of this city, merchant.

If to have performed well every duty, to have been a tender husband, an affectionate brother, and a kind and benevolent friend, merit praise, then may this young man be ranked amongst those, who, by their conduct have dignified human nature. If unaffected piety, firm faith and humble resignation, entitle any to partake of the joys of the blessed, then has the spirit of the deceased joined the spirits of the just, made perfect through the merits of a Redeemer in whom he trusted, whose praises employed the last silent aspiration of aspiring nature, and made joyful the gloomy passage appointed unto all living. C.

BOARDING.

TWO or three boarders will be taken, in a private family, where there are no children. The situation is central, and quite convenient to the University. The terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 309 Market street. oct. 17—4t*

WANTED,

A BOY between Twelve and Fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch making business. One who can come well recommended may obtain a situation by applying to

WM. H. C. RIGGS,
No. 67 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

A youth who has been educated in the country would be preferred oct. 17—1t

EXTENSIVE SALE
Of Clothing, Beds, Bedding, &c.

ON Monday, the 19th October, at nine o'clock in the morning, precisely, by M. THOMAS, No 62 Chesnut street, the unredeemed pledges of a LICENSED PAWNBROKER, comprising the largest and best assortment offered this season. About 300 lots consisting of—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camlet and Plaid Cloaks, drab, brown and mixed surtouts, Rag Bang-up and Cape Coats. An assortment of blue, black, brown and olive Frock and Body Coats, of an excellent quality.—Blue, black and mixed pantaloons. New and second hand vests, Ladies' Cloth and silk Coats, and one Lady's Superfine new Blue Cloth Cloak, silk linings and velvet collar and cape; one new Embroidered Crape Shawl; Merino, silk, crape, cotton and Waterloo Shawls and scarfs; silk, crape, calico, gingham and white Dresses; new long white kid gloves, ladies' new black Hose; Leghorn and other Bonnets; silk and cotton Umbrellas; Shoes; large white Counterpanes; bed spreads, quilts, blankets, linen and cotton sheets and table cloths, pillow and bolster cases, linen and cotton shirts, silk and cotton hdkfs., Dress patterns, cravats &c. Also, two good Feather Beds.

The above named articles are of a good quality, are actual unredeemed pledges, and the sale of them will be positive and without reserve. They are particularly worthy the attention of dealers and Housekeepers, who are respectfully invited to attend. oct. 17—1t*

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Cough and Pulmonary affections, of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Reuben Blanchard.

I was about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms; lantarus, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat, with sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength, and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of Augus., I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the celebrated *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial, (as all other remedies had failed,) and was surprized of the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the Balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of February last, I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me is a very strong proof that it was Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, Vt March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife, having from youth up, been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all other remedies failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned, she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

Peacham, April, 1829. ASHLEY MARTIN

For sale by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets, price 50 cts; Joseph Stone, corner of Second and Coates streets; Jacob Flickwire, South Second street, opposite German. oct. 17—eo7t

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR OCTOBER,

EMBELLISHED with views of the Interior of a Stone Lodge, Radnor Church, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.

The Stone Chief; (with an engraving) Commencement Day; "Uncle Sam," Past and Present; Life of Gen. Anthony Wayne; (continued) Radnor Church—with an engraving; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, (with an engraving;) (Autobiography of Jonathan Wild, jun.; The nameless Brook; The last of the Druids, Solitude; Eve of the Battle of Salamanca; The Female Officers; Captain Hall; The Two Heroes; The Hemlock Tree; European Courts; The Last Day of Grace.

WIT AND SENTIMENT. Meteorological Observations.

MUSIC.—"That veil so sweet like bliss above."

POETRY.—Clemenza, *Ada*, Song of the returned to Jerusalem, *Ada*; Hymn, *L. S.*; The Burial Ground, *Peter J.*; Lines, *Carlos*; My Country, *C. H.*; A Simile, *Arcola*; To the Ladies, *Will the Wrecks*; Fits and Starts, *Willy*; Retirement and Nature, *Earnestnus*; Sonnet on a portrait, *Amicus*; To Europe, &c.; Sympathy, *Albert*; Enigmas, &c. oct. 17—

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hall, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. H. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Reese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 128 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Kerner, and George H. Keerl; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgwyne; in Savannah, by Amos Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jowett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hulton. oct. 17—1f

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the real estate of JESSE and EZRA GOUGE, situated in Germantown, about six miles from the city. The property consists of a stone Mill, three stories high, several workshops, five stone dwelling houses, and about ten acres of good land. It is pleasantly situated, in good repair, and would be valuable for many manufacturers requiring a small water power. It has been used as a Woollen factory and will be sold on reasonable terms either with or without the machinery. WILLIAM LOGAN FISHER, Assignee.
oct. 17—6t* Germantown, Oct 17.

NOTICE.

JESSE & EZRA GOUGE, Manufacturers of Germantown, having executed to the subscriber an assignment of their effects, for the benefit of all their creditors, without distinction, or reservation, he requests all persons having demands against the said assignment to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment. WM. LOGAN FISHER.
Germantown, October 13th, 1829. oct. 17—6t*

CLOAKS.

FOR sale a large and handsome assortment of men's, women's and children's Cloaks, of various kinds and qualities. Also, Ingrain, venetian and rag carpeting, hearth rugs, window blinds, &c. &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, by

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
Successor to J. & S. SHARPLESS,
No. 48 Market, 3d door below Second street.
sept. 12—3mif*

SAMUEL P. WETHERILL,

INFORMS his friends and those whose favors he has received in business, for a series of years, that he has removed from the old stand, No. 85 North Front street, and established himself in business, on his individual account, at No. 51 NORTH FRONT STREET. His having conducted the operations of the late firms of Samuel Wetherill & Son, and Samuel Wetherill & Sons, and more recently as principal in the late firm of Saml. P. Wetherill & Co. in a satisfactory manner to those who have confided in them, gives assurance that all orders intended to him will be faithfully and honorably executed.

Being engaged in the manufacture of all the leading articles connected with the DRUG, CHEMICAL, PAINT and GLASS BUSINESS, will enable him to give decided advantages to those who may favour him with their orders. july 18—6mif

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November, continue 02 till March, and will be delivered on the ensuing season by the following Professors, viz: By

GEORGE M'CLELLAN, M. D. on *Surgery and Anatomy*, assisted by SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery.

JOHN EBERLE, M. D. on the *Theory and Practice of Physic.*

WILLIAM P. C. BARTON, M. D. on *Materia Medica and Medical Botany.*

JACOB GREEN, M. D. on *Chemistry.*

BENJAMIN R. RHEES, M. D. on the *Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.*

JOHN EBERLE, M. D. on *Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

The fees payable for the whole course of lectures at the ensuing session amount to *ninety-five dollars.*

Persons who wish to be matriculated in this Medical School, will apply to Dr. WM. P. C. BARTON, 212 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, who is Dean of the Medical Faculty.

By order of the Additional Trustees of Jefferson College. EZRA STILES ELY, Sec'y.
sept. 19—4IN

Jefferson Medical College.

THE following information is given for the benefit of those whom it may concern. Candidates for graduation in this institution must have attended two full courses of lectures, one of which, *at least*, must have been in this College, and the other in some other respectable Medical School of the United States, in which the more branches constitute the full course of lectures, as in the Jefferson College, or the generality of other schools. The other requisites for this honour are such as are usual. But it is *especially enjoined* upon candidate Students, to *bring with them* to be deposited in the archives of the College, a certificate of their term of pupilage, under the hand of their preceptors, or in the event of the death of these

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

The following epigram contains much point:

"STAMP DUTIES ON RECEIPTS.

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
That should not fall on me."—
"Then tax RECEIPTS," Lord North replies,
"For I'OSE YOU NEVER SEE!"

The following are a dance of epitaphs:

"INDISPOSABLE SPITEFUL."

"Here lies my dear wife, a sad slattern and shrew;
If I said I regretted her, I should lie too."

"ON AN IDLER.

"Here lies one, who was born and cried,
Told threescore years, and then he died:
His greatest actions that we find
Were, that he washed his hands and dined."

Several years since, a slave left the employment of his master in New-York and crossed over into Vermont, hired himself to some of our Yankee farmers, to turn up as a freeman the soil of Green Mountains. His master, tracing him out, brought an action before one of our Vermont courts against his employer for the amount of his wages. Several witnesses were brought on to prove that the negro was a slave—the testimony of all, however, was pronounced by the Judge to be insufficient—At length the counsel for the plaintiff, rather indignantly demanded of his honor, "what evidence was necessary to prove the fact?" "*A bill of sale from the Almighty!*" was the comprehensive but laconic reply.

Two gentlemen visited the Infant School last week, to see whether a few children of their neighborhood could be admitted, when they learned that the funds of the Society were so low as not to allow the purchase of fuel for the winter. While examining the school, two sisters entered, the one crying, and the other endeavoring to comfort her. On inquiry, it was found they had just heard the report that the school was to be closed for want of money! The child who was crying had brought *ten cents*, her little *all*, "to help to keep the windows open," so attached was she to her school. The effect on the gentlemen present may be easily conceived; they thought if the child could give ten cents, they could afford ten dollars each; and a fund was thus instantly raised, which will probably be the means of keeping "the windows open" all winter.—*Sat. Bulletin.*

I feel quite unwell, and will take a little brandy and water, said a member of a temperance society who had promised to use no ardent spirits unless he was sick. "I am very unwell, my dear, hand me a little more brandy." "Here is the brandy, (says the wife,) but I wish the society farther, for you have not had a well day since you joined it."

POIGNANT SORROW.—A Dutchman, not one hundred miles from Middleburg, having suddenly lost an infant son, of whom he was very fond, thus vented his inconsolable grief over the corpse of his child:—"I dont see wot dit make him tie—he was so fatter as putter—I wouldnt haf him tie for *ten shillings!*"

HOLY WATER.

A very good story is related by Lambert in his travels, respecting the efficacy of holy water.

"A friend of mine (says he) was once present at the house of a French lady in Canada, when a violent thunder storm commenced. The shutters were immediately closed and the room darkened. The lady of the house, not willing to leave the safety of herself and company to chance, began to search her closets for the bottle of holy water, which, by a sudden flash of lightning, she fortunately found. The bottle was uncorked, and its contents immediately sprinkled over the ladies and gentlemen. It was a most dreadful storm, and lasted a considerable time; she therefore redoubled her sprinklings and benedictions at every clap of thunder or flash of lightning. At length the storm ceased, and the party were providentially saved from its effects; which the good lady attributed solely to the precious water. But when the shutters were opened, and the light admitted, the whole company found, to the destruction of their white gowns and muslin handkerchiefs; their coats, waistcoats, and breeches, that instead of holy water, the pious lady had sprinkled them with *ink!*"

"How can you, my lord, prefer punch to wine?" "Because, my dear, it is so much like matrimony; such a compound of opposite qualities." "Aye, my lord, I am the weak part, I suppose." "No, my love, you are the sweet, with a little of the acid, and no small portion of the spirit."

SCOTCH SYSTEM OF DRILLING.

The following has been republished in the Baltimore Emerald, from the Gentlemen's Magazine of 1746. We recollect to have heard in our boyhood these ordinances by a Scotch fugle-man to a volunteer company under his instruction. He introduced, however, the following alterations—the only ones we can now remember.—*Wash. Chron.*

Draw a long skimmer frae her back bane, sir.
Noo run it doon her wame:
Clap her to y're shoulder, like a cons stake,
And make a' the hill ery oundoo.

Tak' heed Sawney;
Join your spoon hand to your muckle gun, sir.
Hand her out before your face, sir.
Your cogue hand to your muckle gun, sir.
Bring her down to your knee, sir.
Pu' back the lug o' her, sir.
Present at the gelly wellboots, sir.
Fire, sir.
Hand her out before your face again, sir.
Pu' up the lug o' her, sir.
Handle your kail seed, sir.
Cast it into the lug o' her sir.
Steek the lug o' her sir.
Hand her out before your face again, sir.
Cast about your muckle gun, sir.
Pu' her into your wame, sir.
Handle your kail seed, sir.
Bite off the head o' it, sir.
Cast it into the wame o' her sir.
Lugg out your wolly wand, sir,
Put it into the wame o' her, sir.
Ram down your kail seed, sir.
Lug it out again, sir.
Shorten it against your wame, sir.
Put it into the place o' it again, sir.
Cast off your muckle gun, sir.
Your spoon hand under the lug o' her, sir.
Hand her out before your face again, sir.
Whack her o'er your riggin, sir.
Your dowp to me, and your face to *Inverness*, sir.
Blaw up the muckle pipes, *M'Carter*.
Now gae your gaits, sir.

BOOKS OF LOVE AND DEVOTION.—Menage has this acute observation on the writing of love and religion:—"Books of devotion and those of love are alike bought. The only difference I find is, that there are more who read books of love than buy them, and there are more who buy books of devotion than read them."

Our incomes should be like our shoes—if too small, they will gall and pinch us; but if too large, they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing; since he that has little, and wants less, is richer than he that has much, and wants more. The contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a *tub* was large enough for Diogenes, but a *world* was too little for Alexander.

To render good for evil is *God-like;* to render good for good is *man-like;* to render evil for evil is *beast-like;* to render evil for good is *devil-like.* —*Mason.*

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Piety which does not sweeten a man's natural temper, may be compared to fruit before it is ripe—good in its kind, but not arrived at perfection.

HORRIBLY VINDICTIVE.—The editor of the Pawtucket Chronicle says—"The conductor of a newspaper, who will underwork his neighbours, and insert advertisements for half price, deserves to be kicked to death by lame grasshoppers, and trundled to the grave by his own devil."

An inquisitive old bachelor ventured to ask a fashionable inseam-maker, to whom his visits have become so frequent that she has expected, for the last month, a much more interesting question.—"Is it true, madam, as some of the New York editors declare, that the ladies actually wear &c. &c. &c?"—"All conceit, sir, upon my honor."—"All can see't, madam! and so they can."

THE KILL AND CURE DOCTOR.—A trial came on during the last Lent Assizes, whilst the Judges were on circuit, in which an ignorant country surgeon was the principal witness for the prosecution. Of course, in his cross-examination, the council for the defendant attempted to shake his testimony; and, as the case turned on a point of practice, for this purpose he principally relied on the fact that he was an interloper in the medical profession, and totally destitute of surgical skill. "Pray, Doctor," cried the Advocate in a voice of thunder, "did not—(naming a former patient) die under your hands?" "Why—he did." "And ——?" Ye-yes." "And ——?" "Why—I can't deny it!" "Well, Sir, and pray what was your occupation before you presumed to intrude into a liberal profession?" "I was—a—a—bacon curer, Sir." "A bacon curer!" answered the counsellor, his stern features relaxing into a smile, "then that accounts for it. You thought it was with your patients as with your hogs—you must *kill* them before you could *cure* them."

THE HIGHEST BUILDING IN MOSCOW.—Near the centre of the Kremlin stands the spire of St. Java, the highest building in Moscow. The interior was completely destroyed by Napoleon's order, but has again been nearly rebuilt upon its former plan. The spire is of a circular form, and about three hundred feet high. The top terminates by a large conical shaped cupola, richly gilt, and surmounted by a huge plain cross. It is a substitute for the former, which, being of pure silver, was seized by Bonaparte. From the height of the building and its ruinous state, it was thought a dangerous attempt to take it down. Napoleon offered a reward to any one who would accomplish it. A native Russian, it is said, performed the sacrilegious deed, and the silver cross became the property of the invader. It was, however, recovered during his flight from Moscow. The spire is divided into three apartments which contain the bells: in the lower division are 8 large bells, 9 in the second, and 13 in the third! The largest of these bells fell to the ground during the conflagration, but fortunately without any injury. This is the largest bell in Moscow, except what is called the *great bell*, now under the ruins of the church. From the upper division of this spire, the most commanding view of the city is taken. The whole town, suburbs and surrounding country, are distinctly seen spreading in every direction, like a vast map studded with the most grotesque buildings, while the Moscow in all its windings, appears as a flat, muddy stream, meandering and struggling through the endless avenues of the city. Perhaps no sight can equal the diversity and grandeur of this. No smoky atmosphere clouds the transparency of the heavens—all is bright, resplendent, and imposing in the extreme.

BALKAN MOUNTAINS.—As we advanced this day (8th of April, 1827,) we passed over and by several mountains, whose summits were covered with immense masses of marble and granite, in such incongruous and fantastic forms, as quite to bewilder the imagination in trying to account for their being so placed and thrown together. Sometimes a huge square block flanked by taller and smaller pieces, resembling a feudal castle, perched upon a height, and frowning down with its battlements upon the passes. Sometimes a large rock, curiously balanced upon another, looked as if it could be thrust down by the efforts of a pigmy into the plains, and made to crush every thing in its fall. Here a block placed upon a kind of plateau, looked for all the world like some huge tortoise upon a dish; and there were other masses which resembled men's heads and hands; and birds and beasts, in all imaginable postures and situations.—In short, it was a perfect chaos, and looked like the vast ruins of some anterior formation, or the wreck of a world destroyed by the Titans of fable. A great deal of the marble was of the most brilliant white.—*Frankland's Tour.*

EARLY EDUCATION.—There is a fact in natural history known to those acquainted with birds, that if you take the young of those almost totally devoid of song from the nest, when only two or three days old, and bring it up beside the cage of another bird, of a class distinguished for their melody and execution, the bird will have none of its own imperfect notes, but will emulate and acquire a great portion even of the song of the nightingale or the lark. And shall we hesitate to train, at the earliest practicable period of existence, an immortal creature, endowed with faculties which, the more perfect they are, are the more susceptible of help?—There is no foundation for the argument against infant schools, on account of their separating the children from their parents: *they only separate them from the streets*, and return them in the evening improved to their parents, who are generally engaged in labour.—

DYSPEPSIA.

The 8th article of the last number of the Southern Review lays down the following rules, to which it says the race of dyspeptics must submit or prematurely die:—

1. Rise early, dip the feet in cold water, and rub them dry—use the flesh brush ten minutes before dressing.

2. Employ the hours before breakfast in exercise in the open air, and let it become more vigorous as your strength improves.

3. Eat slowly, and in moderation, those things you like, and which you know do not disagree with you.

4. Between breakfast and dinner, take one or two hours of exercise, either within doors, or in the air, which is the best, and occasionally take a warm bath between twelve and two o'clock.

5. Never eat between meals, nor drink within two hours of eating.

6. Dine about three o'clock, and observe the rule No. 3—drink as little as possible at dinner.

7. After dinner, lie down, if so disposed, for an hour, and about five or six o'clock take exercise in the open air if possible. The more exercise per day, without fatigue, the better.

8. If you *must* eat, take your last meal at 7 or 8 o'clock; let it be as light and moderate as possible, avoiding tea and coffee.

9. Retire to bed at 10, after first using the flesh brush for a few minutes.

10. Be regular in your habits, keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open.

A Correspondent informs us that he has lately made the following "very pretty discovery," which he hopes will prove amusing to our readers:—Suspend over a flower-pot containing a myrtle or any other fanciful shrub, a tea-cup filled with water; then hang over its edge five or six bits of worsted thread, previously wetted, the ends to be in the water, and the threads will continue to drop as long as any water remains in the cup.—*Blackburn Mail.*

VENTILATION.—A very effectual mode of ventilating a close room, is to open the window, and then move the door quickly backwards and forwards. Let any one try it in a bed-room, and he will see by the waving of the curtains both of the windows and the bed, how forcibly this pumping of air acts. The nonsense about making people hardy by exposing them to cold air, ought to meet with no quarter—for comfortable sensations are necessary to health—but every one ought to inculcate the free use of *fresh air;* and by the pumping process we have described, fresh air may be sent into every hole and corner of a house in two or three minutes. It is especially productive of comfort in a dining-room, when the cloth is removed, by dissipating the fumes of the meat, and restoring a cool and pleasant temperature.

NEW APPLICATION OF BEES WAX.—Col. Trumbull, the painter, has recommended the application of bees wax, to the backs of the pictures in the Capitol, in order to preserve them. It must be melted over a fire, with an equal quantity, in bulk, of the *oil of turpentine.* The mixture to be laid on with a brush, and rubbed in with a hot iron. He says, that bees wax was a principal ingredient in Egyptian embalming, and that it preserves not only bodies, but cloths and colors from decay.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable observations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository:—

"It is the practice of some persons to pick apples in October, and first spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them.—But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining so long on the trees as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept as dry and as cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand, and as soon as picked. For this purpose I dry sand in the heat of the summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these: 1. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2. The sand checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples (and some there will be) is absorbed by the sand, so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig."

THE ELDER TREE.

The alder tree, says Miss Kent, in an article in the "Magazine of Natural History," does as much good by its noxious as by its agreeable qualities. If corn or other vegetables be smartly whipped with the branches, they will communicate a sufficient portion of this scent to keep off the insects by which so many plants are frequently blighted. An infusion of the leaves poured over plants, will preserve them from caterpillars also. The wine made from the berries is well known; but perhaps it may not so generally be known that the buds make an excellent pickle. A water distilled from the flowers rivals butter-milk itself as a rural cosmetic. In some remote country places it supplies the place both of the surgeon and the druggist; it furnishes ointment, infusions, and decoctions for all ailments, cuts, or bruises. Every part of it is used for some useful purpose; the wood, pith, leaves, bud, flowers, and fruit. Its narcotic scent makes it unwholesome to sleep under its shade.

THE CASKET,

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstance have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to merit the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instructive and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a sketch of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *excellences* which constitute the agreeable *melange* of an entertaining periodical, and which give a zest to details of facts, and the graver and severe composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket, 2 dollars and 50 cents a year if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 50 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements generally, such as shall more to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1826, supplied to order.

Orders, *free of postage*, will meet with prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

S. C. ATKINSON Publisher
No. 112 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

ENNION WILLIAMS'

Highly improved Commercial Tables

OF FOREIGN WEIGHTS, MEASURES and COINS, reduced to the Standard of the United States. Interest and Commissions, on a new, ingenious and systematic plan, showing the correct results with more facility and expedition than any tables heretofore published, with other information useful to Merchants. Price one dollar.

Extract from a recommendation:—"We are of opinion that the condensed and ingenious arrangement shows the Interest and Commissions with more facility and expedition than any other Tables which we have heretofore examined." Signed by 11 Presidents, and 8 Cashiers of Banks in Philadelphia, and a large number of Merchants and others. For sale by

J. DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 112 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. july 8—tf

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 130 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 18—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS

AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, South side.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, shall of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intension is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B Attendance call hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

This is the Age of Improvements.

THE subscriber has prepared a Blacking for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. and now offers it for sale under the name of JORDAN'S SUPERIOR NATIONAL PASTE BLACKING. When applied to the Boots, &c. it produces a beautiful jet black, with a fine gloss, without much trouble, warranted not to mould or injure the leather.

He also manufactures a FINE BLACK VARNISH inferior to none in this or any of our country.

Also, JORDAN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a preventative for Acidity of Stomach; they will give immediate relief to the distressing gnawing attendant on Dyspepsia; these Powders sit light and easy on the stomach, and pleasant to the taste, they can be taken under any circumstance, and are suited to the sick chamber; invalids, whose delicate situation precludes the use of other remedies, can take these powders with safety; they will keep in any climate.

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS prepared as usual.

FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, a safe and certain remedy for that unpleasant complaint.

The above articles are offered for sale on the most accommodating terms, by

RICHARD JORDAN, Druggist,
N. W. corner of Second and Christian streets, Southwark.
july 18—3m

☞ In going along, before you pass
Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'CORD & SHINER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering as splendid an assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves, as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns; the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 25—6m

TUTTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S,
Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets.
july 11—tf

JAMES WINTER

GIVES notice, that he continues cleansing and dressing Cashmere, Camel's-hair, Waterloo, Canton crape, and Merino shawls, curls the fringe, and warrants the color not to fade, so that they appear as new.

J. W. takes the present opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has of late provided himself with new dressing instruments, by means of which the colors are greatly renewed, and a beautiful lasting gloss is set on the goods, so that in the estimation of his customers they often appear better than new. For a sample of the same apply at his dwelling, at No. 37 Arch street, between Front and Second.

N. B. He likewise carries on the manufactory of round and square Band-boxes. Orders for any size or pattern are promptly executed. A constant supply on hand, wholesale and retail; also, band-box boards and paper for sale, cheap. A moggie for sale—apply as above.
aug. 29—8t*

THE TEETH.

TIMELY SKILFUL and judicious dental operations are indeed very important, as health of body, a sweet breath, the distinct articulation of speech, prevention of pain, and the preservation of the natural form and beauty of the countenance, all mainly depend on early attention being paid to the preservation of the teeth. The advertiser continues to perform all operations in the line of his profession, on moderate terms.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth Ache, warranted, as far as any thing of the kind can be warranted.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 128 North Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. oct. 10—4t

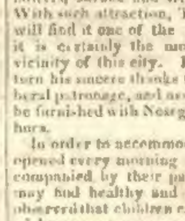
TANNER'S

NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN various forms, constantly for sale at the Map Store, corner of seventh and Chesnut streets.
sept. 10—tf

Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden,

Arch Street, above Broad Street.



THOMAS SMITH most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that the much admired Labyrinth, after the model of the celebrated residence of Cretan Minotaur, is now in a beautiful state, its intricate walks, extending three quarters of a mile are ornamented and shaded by a profusion of the choicest flowers, shrubs and trees, of this and other climes.—With such attraction, T. S. flatters himself his visitors will find it one of the most agreeable and elegant, as it is certainly the most accessible promenade in the vicinity of this city. He begs leave particularly to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies, for their very liberal patronage, and assures them they can at all times be furnished with Nosegays, of the rarest kind and richest hues.

In order to accommodate families, the Garden will be opened every morning at 6 o'clock, that children, accompanied by their parents, governesses, or teachers, may find healthy and pleasing recreation. It will be observed that children cannot be admitted unaccompanied by some grown person.

The Bar is well stored with the best of WINES and LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE, MEAD, MILK PUNCH, CAKES, ICE CREAM, RASPBERRIES CHERRIES, and all Seasonable Fruits. Also, TURTLE SOUP, and various other refreshments. By unremitted exertion, together with the assistance of polite and attentive Waiters, T. S. hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage, for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and discerning public.

The Garden will be illuminated every evening.
july 17—eotf

DAWSON'S BREWERY,

Corner of Tenth and Filbert Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public he has commenced BREWING for the season, and has on hand a supply of Strong, Mobile and Table BEER. M. L. DAWSON.

N. B.—Any of his customers who may find it inconvenient to send to the Brewery, will please direct their orders through the Post Office. sept. 26—tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

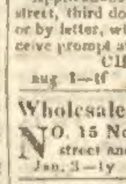
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Kingsessing, on Monday, the 14th ult. an indented apprentice to the Basket making business, named GEO. WINKLER; about eleven years old, light complexion. Had on when he went away, a wool hat, domestic waistcoat and pantaloons. Whoever will return said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forbid harbouring said boy at their peril.
sept. 26—2t GEORGE FUHR.

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 153 North Fourth Street, 5 doors above Callowhill street, east side, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Domestic Carpeting. List, Plaid and common Carpet he sells at the lowest prices.

FOR SALE, 226 lbs. English Sheet Steel, No. 18, which he will dispose of low, for cash. oct. 3—3m

REMOVAL.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 58 Chesnut street, to No. 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET, east side, above Market street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of PATENT LEVER, LEPINE & PLAIN WATCHES, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear and finger rings, Silver ever Pointed Pencils, Ivory do. a new article.

Leads, for Ever Points.

Also, Artists' Pencils, of a superior quality.

☞ Just received, a small lot of Musical Boxes, for sale low.

Also, a few Breast Pins, trumpet pattern, a new and very fashionable article.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK,
sept. 5—2m No. 11 North Sixth street.

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*
Directors

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chaloner,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 103½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug 1—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

No. 121 North Second, a few doors below Race street, lower side.

WE take the liberty thus to inform our friends and customers generally, that having fitted up an improved perpetual OVEN, we are enabled to bake cakes, &c. any hour during the day and evening, and that we keep a small quantity of warm cakes, or pastry, of one kind or another, on hand at all times; and are willing also to inform those persons who have a preference for using such articles as are produced FREE FROM SLAVERY, that the materials of which our cakes are composed, are carefully selected, as far as is practicable, from articles of this description.

Also, Mineral Waters, with Syrups, prepared from fine materials.

Our best endeavours will be used to furnish every article in our line, of the first quality, and all orders carefully attended to. 7mo. 25—3m*

THOMAS WHITE,

NO. 209 Chesnut street, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened a store at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the different articles on his line, viz:—French Paper Hangings, fire board patterns, silk, worsted and cotton fringes, Ornaments for curtains, feather beds, horse hair and moss mattresses, all of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Window and bed curtains made and put up to the latest fashion.

Cabins of ships and steam boats neatly and expeditiously furnished. sept. 5—3m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' LEATHER STORE.

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. sept. 19—3m*

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below Sixth street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, sprigs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gouges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, commode knobs, straw knives, Dale Co. wagon boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, sad irons, gridirons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. sept. 12—3m

LAWRENCEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS Seminary will open for the winter term, on the FIRST TUESDAY of October next.

During the past session, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Elements of the English course, have been successfully taught, agreeably to the proposed plan. To meet the views of many parents on the subject of English education, a distinct department has been established, to be devoted exclusively to English, and an additional teacher for this special purpose is engaged. The experiment in the use of Gymnastic exercises, clearly illustrates their happy efficacy, in giving agreeable and invigorating excitement, both to the minds and bodies of the pupils.

More than $1000 have been expended the past season, to put this establishment in complete order, for the contemplated purpose. The price is $200 per annum, for all necessary expenses, excepting books and clothing.—Most particular attention will be bestowed upon the pupils, in regard to their general education, health, clothes, religious instruction, moral habits, and general comfort.

ISAAC W. BROWN.

REFERENCES.—Hon. John Sergeant, Philadelphia; Hon. Gilbert Robertson, do; Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely, do; Dr. Jno. K. Mitchel, do; Alexander Henry, Esq. do; Jno. S. Henry, Esq. do; Jno. A. Brown, Esq. do; Samuel Smith, Esq. do; Rev. John Breckinridge, Baltimore; Rev. Thomas B. Balch, Somwhill; Rev. Dr. S. H. Balch, Georgetown District; David English, Esq. do; Richard S. Cox, Esq. Washington District; James Latimer, Esq. Wilmington, Delaware; Dr. William A. M'Dowall, Charleston, South Carolina. sept. 12—6t

AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON

PROPOSES to commence an EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday, 15th October, current, at his Seminary, corner of Pine street and Green's Court, THIRD STORY.

He will likewise admit a few more scholars to complete his selection for his DAY SCHOOL, on the following terms, per quarter, viz:—

For the Elementary branches, including Arithmetic and Penmanship	$5 00
Do. with English Grammar, Geography and History	6 00
The Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Rhetoric	7 00
Mathematics, Projection of Maps and use of the Globes	8 00
French, Spanish and Latin Languages	10 00

oct. 3—3t

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

TO YOUNG PHYSICIANS.

A COUNTRY Practice in a pleasant situation, near the city, and a certain salary, for disposal.

Enquire of the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.
oct. 3—3t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gro de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours.
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gros de Indies.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lute-string.
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribbons, from No. 1½ to No. 22.
One case 8-16 and 9-22 embroidered gro de nap ribbons, of a new style.
Plain satin ribbon, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Arcophene crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Persalinette shawls.
With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.
oct. 3—3t GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

INSTRUCTION

ON THE SPANISH GUITAR.

MR. C. TORP, musician to his late majesty, the Emperor of Russia, intending to remain in this city, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen that he will give lessons on the Spanish Guitar. This instrument (so finely adapted as an accompaniment to the voice) is becoming one of the most fashionable in this country, as it has long been in Europe. Mr. T. has instructed in some of the first families in Boston, and can produce respectable testimonials of ability.—His terms of instruction, and any other information, may be had of him, by applying at No. 297 Walnut street, between 10th and 11th streets.

N. B. Where also may be had a new and complete instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar, containing the first rudiments of music, the art of fingering this instrument, together with numerous exercises, variations, duets, an explanation of the harmonics, and a number of favourite French and English songs, arranged and composed by C. Torp. oct. 3—3t*

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,

Park Place, or Irish Wharf Estate.

THIS farm is finely situated in a flourishing and healthy neighbourhood, on the North side of the Rancocus river, in Burlington county, N. J. about 6 miles from the Delaware, 7 from Burlington, the same from Mount Holly, and 14 from Philadelphia; containing about 127 acres, of which upwards of 30 acres is thickly timbered wood land, 15 acres rich embanked meadow, and the residue good arable land, particularly calculated for a market or vegetable farm.

The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house, large stone barn, brick spring house over never failing springs, and a very commodious wharf for landing manure, shipping produce, or as a landing place for a steam boat line to Mount Holly. The Rancocus is navigable for large sloops to this place, and a direct road from Burlington to Philadelphia is run along the west side of it. Persons disposed to rent or purchase, are requested to view the same, and for terms apply to

GEORGE W. ASH,
At the Commercial Bank, or
ELIAS B. CANNON, Esq.
oct. 3—6t* Mount Holly, N. J.

NO MISTAKE.

NOS. 21 28 30, the Capital Prize of $5,345, in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 11, which drew in this city, on Saturday last, was sold by W. D. GONTER, No. 16½ South Fourth street, to a gentleman in this city, a few hours before the drawing. Besides the above prize, several of $1,000, 500, 300, &c. were also sold at the above office.

Adventurers desirous of purchasing capitals in the next Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 12, will do well to call at the truly lucky office, and select for themselves.

WM. D. GONTER,
No. 16½ South Fourth street,
Union Canal Lottery, Class 12, for 1829, drawn on Saturday, October 30th.

SPLENDID SCH